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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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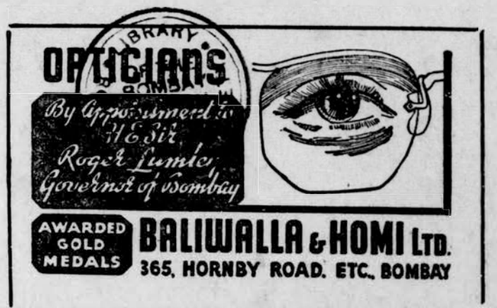
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Liberation Of Cherbourg Peninsula Complete

COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST TILLY-CAEN SALIENT REPELLED

Naval Bombardment Foils Enemy Attempt At Bringing Up Reinforcements

SHAEF, July 2.

Gen. Eisenhower's communique on Sunday morning said: "The liberation of the Cherbourg peninsula is now complete. The last enemy resistance in the Cap De La Hague area ceased early yesterday morning.

In the area south of Tilly-Sur-Seulles the enemy have made repeated counter-attacks against the western flanks of the river Odon bridgehead. Allied positions remain firmly intact and the enemy has incurred serious losses in infantry and armour.

ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY

Unfavourable flying weather continued to restrict air activity from noon to midnight yesterday, but in spite of low clouds our fighters attacked targets of tactical importance to our ground forces in the Caen-Evrecy sector. Enemy guns and mortar positions near Carpiquet and military transport near Coudres, Harcourt, Argentan and Falaise were hit with good results by fighters based in Normandy.

Other fighters and fighter bombers operating from Britain bombed and strafed targets east of battle area and at Chartres and beyond Paris. Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed, and three of our fighters are missing."

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPELLED

SHAEF, July 2: Rommel is keeping up continuous counter-attacks against the Tilly-Caen salient, but all have been repelled with heavy loss to the Germans.

The Germans have committed to battle strategic reserves drawn from the pool intended for the Russian front. In one sector of the salient 15 German tanks were knocked oua yesterday morning (Saturday) and 25 were knocked out in the whole salient in the same period.

NAVAL BOMBARDMENT

From Reuter's special correspondent —S.H.A.E.F. Sunday—Broadsides from 16-inch guns of the battleship Rodney yesterday SMASHED A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO BRING UP FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BATTLE OF THE SALIENT. Firing at a range of about 17 miles—almost extreme range—she hurled salvoes of one-ton shells among German concentrations and at bridges across the Orne at Feuguerolles and Saint Andre.

A NEW PHASE

The naval bombardment was a new phase in the smashing of the repeated German counter-attacks, which has been carried out for the past 72 hours by the British on the western flank of the bridgehead. Rommel has drawn reinforcements from his strategic reserve earmarked for the Russian front, but has had no success with them. At any points where the Germans have succeeded in penetrating British positions, they have been immediately destroyed or forced to withdraw.

ENEMY ADMIT ABANDONMENT OF SLUTSK

BERLIN, July 2: To-day's German communique said: "After a very strong drumfire barrage from his artillery the enemy resumed his breakthrough attempt in the infiltration area south-west of Caen at noon yesterday."

In Italy, the 'communique, said, south-east of Volterra the Allies gained ground towards the north.

On the eastern front, Slutsk was abandoned, while German combat groups in the Bobruisk area "have fought their way back to the German main forces", the communique added.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Sunday.

On the Tilly-Caen Front—the 13th small-scale German counter-attack within 24 hours was thrown against the British salient at 4 a. m. this morning.

ALLIES FOUR MILES FROM UKHRUL

Several Columns Close In And Converge

(From Alan Humphreys, A. P. I. Special Correspondent at S.E.A.C. headquarters).—Kandy July 2.

The Fourteenth Army is developing its drive against the important Japanese base at Ukhrul, 35 miles north-east of Imphal, as several columns closing in converge on this mountain-top position.

A review issued to-day (Sunday) states: "Our forces advancing on Ukhrul from the north and west are crossing and those from the west are now only eight miles from Ukhrul itself. Fighting along the Ukhrul road has been hard and continuous, and the enemy still has control of the road at a point 18 miles from Imphal."

Throwing the Japanese out of Ukhrul would not merely add to their discomfiture, but ease the situation for the defenders of Imphal by removing one of the three possible lines of attack on Manipur's capital. The threat then could only come from the south.

4 MILES FROM UKHRUL

KANDY, July 2.:—BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS INFLICTED CASUALTIES ON A JAPANESE PARTY NORTH-EAST OF UKHRUL AND ARE NOW WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THIS FORMER KEYPOINT IN THE JAPANESE SUPPLY SYSTEM SAYS TO-DAY'S S. E. A. C. COMMUNIQUE. OUR FORCES ARE ALSO IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY NEAR KHUNTHAK, EIGHT MILES SOUTH-WEST OF UKHRUL, AND FIVE MILES WEST OF IT THERE WAS A SUCCESSFUL PATROL ACTION.

Ground operations with vigorous air support, to clear out a pocket of enemy resistance at Shurbung, east of the Kohima-Imphal road, progress satisfactorily.

East of Palel we have taken further hill positions from the enemy. Elsewhere activity has been chiefly restricted to patrolling.

DEPOT FIRED & RIVERCRAFT SUNK

On the July 1st long-range- U. S. A. A. F. fighters were over the Kyaukse area, south of Mandalay, where the Kume Road Railway Depot was left burning and rivercraft were sunk. R. A. F. fighters set fire to a petrol plant at Yanangyaung and damaged buildings and rivercraft between Yenangyaung and Chauk.

From all these operations no Allied aircraft is missing.—A. P.

REGISTER FOR KING'S COMMISSIONS IN I.A.F.

NEW DELHI, July 2

The opening of a register for permanent commissions in the Indian Air Force has been sanctioned by the Government of India, says a Press Note. Warrant Serving Officers, who are not more than 27 years of age are eligible to have their names included in the register for consideration.

The number of permanent commissions in the Indian Air Force which may be granted after the war will largely depend upon the size and general composition of the post-war Indian Air Force.

Air Headquarters, India, however now desire to have an indication of the number of Officers who wish to be considered for the grant of permanent commissions when the time comes.—A. P.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT TO ALLEVIATE MILK SCARCITY

BANGALORE, July 1.

It is learnt the Government of Mysore have under consideration a proposal to start a milk dairy in Bangalore with a capital of about Rs. 50 lakhs to alleviate the milk situation in the city. To this end invitations have, it appears, been extended to prominent public men to enlist their co-operation in the matter. The scheme also envisages improvements in the milch cattle of the city and supply of pure milk to the civilian population.—A. P.

NEOPRENE SYNTHETIC RUBBER FOR SOVIET UNION

WILMINGTON (Delaware), July 2.

The Neoprene synthetic rubber process of E. I. Dupont De Nemours and Company is being made available to the Soviet Union, it was announced to-day. Neoprene is the first successful general purpose synthetic rubber ever developed.—Reuter.

AMERY'S 'PIN-PRICKING TACTICS' EXPOSED

'Daily Herald' Asks Him To Take Up Food Situation 'Complaint' Of 27 Leaders

LONDON, July 2.

The Labourite "Daily Herald" on Saturday urged the British Parliament to take up without delay "the complaint" about India's food situation contained in the manifesto of 27 prominent Indian leaders. The "Daily Herald" in its leader said:

"Mr. Amery must be called upon for a full statement. About the famine last year he said that the primary and statutory responsibility was that of the Indian Provincial Governments, 'where those Governments have enjoyed self-governing administration.' This feeble attempt at disclaiming liability did nothing whatever to enhance the good name of Britain.

The world sees the position in this way: Britain is actively concerned in measures to bring relief to the occupied countries of Europe when the under-nourished peoples of those countries have been liberaed from Nazi rule. Britain is an enhusiastic subscriber to the principles agreed upon at the Hot Springs Conference on production and distribution of food which discussed plans for raising nutrition standards throughout the world. But Britain is also in complete control of India where vast sections of the inhabitants are even now underfed, where a frightful famine occurred last year, and where —according to the manifesto issued by a group of Indian leaders—a renewed famine is threatened.

"FAULT OF WHITEHALL"

The situation is not one which can be endlessly met by Mr. Amery's tactics of pin-pricking Provincial Governments, nor can it be left to the Central Authorities at Delhi. If the remedies so far applied have been inadequate, the fault lies with Whitehall. It is for Mr. Amery to prove to Parliment that he has done and is doing his duty."—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER

Joint Effort Of Madras And Travancore Govts.

MADRAS, July 2.

The following joint statement has been issued on behalf of Governments of Madras and Travancore on yesterday's conference between representatives of both the Governments on the question of development of hydro-electric power in Periyar and Cardamon Hills areas.

A conference was held on 1st July 1944 at Fort St. George, Madras at which were present Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi, Adviser to the Governor of Madras with Chief Engineer, the Electrical Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore with Mr. K. P. P. Menon, Electric Engineer to the Government of Travancore. Sir Henry Howard Consulting Engineer to both the governments was also present.

After a general discussion it was agreed that it would be in the intrests both of Madras and Travancore that steps should be taken to ensure that the power resources of the State and the Presidency should be developed to the mutual advantage of both of them.

The basis of discussion was a report prepared on the development of electrical power by Sir Henry Howard who is the Electrical Adviser both of Madras and Travancore Governments.

It was decided that investigation of the Periyar Cardamon Hills and the Vulgai power possibilities should be taken up as a joint endeavour by Travancore and Madras Governments. This agreement is not to affect the Travancore programme of harnessing of waterpower resources of the Mudirapuzha river lower down in the Pallivasal Area.—A. P.

Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman's Resignation

LUCKNOW, July 2: The council of the Muslim League met again this evening in a tense atmosphere and pandemonium prevailed for sometime when hot words were exchanged between a few members of the council, after the Parliamentary Board had been formed.

Nawab Mohammad Ismail, President of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League, who presided, announced that he had consulted Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and had taken four months' leave. Mr. Rizwanullah, former General Secretary of the U. P. Muslim League was elected to officiate as President during the absence of Nawab Md. Ismail.

Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman, leader of the Muslim League Party in the U. P. Legislature, who had ex-officio been appointed a member of the Parliamentary Board earlier in the day, announced that as a sequel to differences that had cropped up during the election of members of the Parliamentary Board, he had decided to resign from the leadership of the Muslim League party in the Legislature. Chaudhary Sahib deplored the way in which party spirit was being introduced in the council and thought that the Board should be formed on non-Party lines. He therefore declined to take the responsibility for the work of the Board. Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman, however, assured the members that his services would always be at the disposal of the board.—A. P.

PROSECUTED FOR REFUSING TO SELL 'DALDA'

SAHARANPUR, July 2: A prominent firm of Saharanpur has been prosecuted under the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Ordinance for refusing to sell Dalda' to the public and to submit to their accounts and stocks for inspection.

About 3,000 tins of different sizes of Dalda were also seized from the godown of the firm.—A. P.

CECINA RIVER CROSSED

Three-Pronged Drive On Siena

Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters, July 2:

Fifth Army troops have crossed the Cecina river and bypassed Cecina, according to to-day's communique from Gen. Alexander's headquarters. The communique said:

ARMY: Troops of the Fifth Army have crossed the Cecina river on a broad front and have continued to advance northwards. The town of Cecina has been bypassed. Further progress has been made west of Siena.

Troops of the Eighth Army driving the enemy northwards and west of Lake Trasimeno have occupied Torrita di Siena, Monte Tecchio, six miles north of Perugia, and Val Fabbrica. In the Adriatic sector our troops have crossed the river Potenza in many places, and have occupied Macerata and Recanati.

LOOKOUT STATION BOMBARDED

NAVY: On the night of June 29th Thirtieth Light Naval Forces operating in the straits of Otranto bombarded an enemy lookout station south of Valona. A raiding party later demolished the station and took some prisoners. On the same night light coastal forces operating north of Elba met and engaged two E-boats. One E-boat was left in a sinking condition and some prisoners were taken. Other E-boats escaped to the north in a damaged condition. Our forces suffered neither casualties nor damage.

AIR: Medium light and fighter bombers yesterday struck at rail communications throughout northern Italy. Fighters and fighter bombers also attacked roads motor transport and gun positions in the battle area.

THREE-PRONGED DRIVE ON SIENA

From Abdul Khalek Qureshi, Special Correspondent of the Associated Press of India with Indian Troops in Italy (Sunday):

The encirclement of Cecina on the Tyrrhenian coast, a converging movement on Siena, and a further advance towards Ancona on the Adriatic are the head lines from the Italian front today.

In the three-pronged drive on Siena, Gen. Juin's French forces are now nearing the city's outskirts. One force moving northeast on Height 73, reached a point about nine miles from Siena, while another moving across the country is only five miles below the city. The third column moving from Buonconvento on Highway Two made a four-mile advance in the last 24 hours.—Reuter.

POLICE PROSECUTORS AND QUESTION OF CONTROL

Mr. Khambatta's Suggestion For A Change

In a case recently tried by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, he had thrown out a suggestion that Police Prosecutors should be placed under the direct supervision and control of the Public Prosecutor, instead of under the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Dhurandhar, the Prosecutor, had admitted that there was no evidence against the accused in the case. The prosecutor then took time to consider the position and court understood later that he had applied for instructions to withdraw the case. The court was, however, subsequently informed that the prosecutor had received instructions from the Deputy Commissioner (Crimes) not to apply for a withdrawal of the prosecution.

His Worship in the course of his remarks in this connection said:

"If I may be permitted to make a respectful suggestion, it would be much better if Police Prosecutors are, with regard to the conduct of cases given to them, placed under the direct supervision and control of the Public Prosecutor, so that the situation in a given case may be properly envisaged by those fully trained in the law and who could understand what the quantity and quality of evidence is at the disposal of the Crown which could be made admissible in a court of law so as to found a conviction thereon. Such matters are properly for trained lawyers to deal with, and not for non-legal gentlemen, however highly placed, much less for Police Inspectors and such officers who might sometimes allow their judgment to be biased by what the accused might have said to the Police, forgetting that little if any part of the accused's statement to the Police would be evidence admissible in a court."

Doctor Fined Rs. 200 For Ill-Treating Daughter

Judgment was delivered on Saturday by Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, in the case in which a medical practitioner of the city stood charged with ill-treating his 5-year-old daughter under Section 9 of the Children's Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In pronouncing the judgment the Magistrate observed that he had given to the accused the option of a fine as in the interest of the child he did not want the feelings between the father and the child to be embittered. The Magistrate also observed that the accused had lost all balance of mind and sense of proportion in causing such grievous injuries to the child.

INDIAN PROBLEMS CONFERENCE

POONA, July 2: His Excellency Sir John Colville, the Governor of Bombay, attended on Saturday a conference on Indian Problems organised for the troops under the scheme for education in the army.—A. P.

Fate Of Minsk In Balance

200,000 Germans Stake Lives On Its Defence: Finland Decides To Sink Or Swim With Reich

(FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT) MOSCOW, SUNDAY: BATTLE WHICH WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF MINSK HAS BEEN JOINED ON A LARGE SCALE TO THE NORTH AND NORTH-EAST OF THE TOWN. TO THE SOUTH, MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKY IS BREAKING GERMAN RESISTANCE AT THE APPROACHES TO BARANOVICHI, WHILE SENDING TANKS AND GUNS FORWARD TO CUT THE GERMANS' SOUTH-WESTERLY ESCAPE ROUTE—THE MINSK-WARSAW RAILWAY. PANIC IS SPREADING AMONG THE GERMANS SOUTH OF MINSK. AT EAST 200,000 GERMANS ARE STAKING THEIR LIVES ON THE DEFENCE ON MINSK.

WILL SINK OR SWIM WITH GERMANY!

BERLIN, July 2.

Prof. Edwin Linkomies, Prime Minister of Finland, in a broadcast to-day over the Finnish radio, and quoted by the German News Agency, announced Finland's determination to continue the war against Soviet Russia side by side with Germany. He said: "It is Finland's bounden duty, in view of the help freely given her by Germany, to lay down arms only in full agreement with Germany. The attitude of the Social Democratic Party shows that the whole nation is waging this defensive war with as united a front as in the winter war. I know that the Soviet Union demands the capitulation of Finland. After capitulation we should be dictated peace terms that would not take into account the most elementary rights of the Finnish nation. We must fight as long as strength remains. This is in the spirit of the unanimous decision of Parliament in April."

NAZIS OCCUPY AALAND ISLANDS?

STOCKHOLM, July 2.: According to a usually reliable source German troops have occupied the Aaland Island. No official or unofficial confirmation is yet obtainable in Stockholm.

(The Aaland Islands which belong to Finland are midway between Sweden and Finland).

MAHATMA ARRIVES IN PANCHGANI

Rousing Welcome At Wai By People Lining Up 3 Miles Of Road

PANCHGANI, July 2.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this afternoon. He stood the journey well. He was accompanied by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Pyarelal, Dr. Sushila Nayyar and Mr. Devdas Gandhi. He is still observing silence on account of the fatigue yesterday and the journey to-day and he is taking rest for the whole of to-day.

At Wai a large number of people gathered and accorded him a welcome, and he greeted them from within his car. Nearly three miles of the road from Wai to Panchgani was lined up by people from Satara District and Mahatma Gandhi's car had to proceed at a low speed to enable them to have his 'darshan.'—A.P.

Young Volunteers Trudge To Punchgani To Pay Homage

PANCHGANI, July 2: Mr. R. G. Soman, M.L.C., Mr. Gosavi, Acting President of the Satara District Congress Committee, Dewan Bahadur M. B. Mutha of the Satara Kasturba Memorial Fund Committee, met Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

Boys and girls of the Volunteer Seva Dal of Wai came on foot to Panchgani in the evening and offered respects to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Nanaji Kalidas, host of Mahatma Gandhi at Panchgani, and 15 others garlanded Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival at noon.—A. P.

Mahatma Pleased With Wardha Scheme Progress

POONA, July 2: Mr. E. W. Aryanayakam, Secretary of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, who had been staying with Mahatma Gandhi in Poona acquainted Gandhiji with the progress made in the sphere of the Wardha scheme of Education. Mahatma Gandhi, was very pleased to know of the very encouraging results produced particularly at the Sevagram School and at Bhar. Education of children and women for the spread of which the Kasturba Fund will be partly used will be based on this scheme of education.—A. P.

PERPETUATING INDIA'S SLAVERY

Khwaja A. Majid Criticises League's Policy

SAHARANPUR, July 2: A meeting of the District Muslim Majlis was held here on Friday last, under the presidentship of Khwaja Abdul Majid President. All-India Muslim Majlis.

In his presidential address, Khwaja Abdul Majid criticised the Pakistan demand of the Muslim League, and said that the recent policy of the League would perpetuate slavery in India. How could a few minority provinces of India defend their freedom when Muslim countries like Persia, Palestine, etc. could not maintain their freedom? he asked.

CONTINUING, THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT THEY SHOULD BE TRUE MUSSALMANS AND STRIVE FOR THE FREEDOM OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Among those present were Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, former Minister of the U. P. and several other prominent Muslims of the U. P. and Punjab.—A. P.

UNWISE AND INEXPEDIENT DECISION

Maharaj Singh On Wavell's Refusal To See Gandhiji

SIMLA, July 2: "I am greatly disappointed at Lord Wavell's refusal to see Mahatma Gandhi or to allow him to see the members of the Congress Working Committee even from the Governments point of view. This decision is unwise and inexpedient", said Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, President of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians and President of the Indian National Liberal Federation, in the course of an interview to the press.

He aded: "It is always desirable and at times useful to know the other man's point-of-view from a personal interview. Lord Wavell would be in a far stronger position if he not only saw Mr. Gandhi and permitted him to see members of the Congress Working Committee, but also asked him to contact Mr. Jinnah and after convening a small conference of different parties and interests to put forward suggestions for a solution of the communal question, which is the most 'serious of India's problems and urgently awaits at least a temporary settlement."—A. P.

ONLY A VOTE-CATCHING DEVICE

Ahrar Leader On Pakistan Slogan

LAHORE, July 2.

The view that Pakistan is only a vote-catching device and that it would never be established in India, was expressed by Maulvi Mazhar Ali Azhar, M.L.A., in the course of his welcome address at the Ahrar Conference held in Lahore last night. Syed Badr-ud-Duja, ex-Mayor of Calcutta presided.

Maulvi Mazhar Ali said that the British Government had refused to concede Pakistan, and yet Mr. Jinnah dared not fight the British Government on this issue. On the other hand, he had declared to crush the Hindus and Sikhs if they stood in the way of achieving the League's demand. The slogan of Pakistan, he said, could be used to win elections and deceive the Muslim community as its slogan of Shahidganj was used to defeat the Ahrars in the elections. As Shahidgunj could not be secured, so Pakistan would never be achieved.

Moulvi Mazhar Ali strongly criticised Mr. Jinnah and said "Having suffered defeat at the hands of Malik Khizar Hyat Khan, the League leader should have become a wiser man."

Criticising the League attitude towards the war, the Chairman said that Mr. Jinnah was playing a double game. On the one hand he advised Muslims to keep aloof from the war effort and on the other, he allowed them in their individual capacity to co-operate with the war effort. He could not please two masters. If Mr. Jinnah really wanted to help the British Government, he should follow the footsteps of the late Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Malik Khizar Hyat Khan Tiwana.

He could not for long deceive the Muslim masses.

Referring to the murder of Maulana Gul Sher, an Ahrar leader, Maulvi Mazhar Ali called upon the Government to appoint a special staff to inquire into the conspiracy that, he said, was at the back of the murder.

Concluding he made a stirring appeal to the Punjabis to contribute liberally to the Bengal Relief Fund, opened by the Majlis-i-Ahrar.

Syed Badr-ud-Duja, the President Elect, who was indisposed will address the conference to-night.

The conference terminated in the early hours of this morning.—A. P.

PROGRAMME CHALKED OUT

LAHORE, July 2: After two day deliberations the Working Committee of the All-India Majlis-e-Ahrar chalked out a comprehensive programme to strengthen and put new life into the Majlis-e-Ahrar organisation by setting up committees throughout the country. The Committee authorised the President to organise committees after the month of Ramzan.—A. P.

Gloomy Future For India

Sir Gokul Chand's Reaction To Gandhi-Viceroy Correspondence

MUSSOORIE, July 1.

Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang in a statement to the Press commenting on the Gandhi-Wavell correspondence says:—

"The conclusion at which I arrive after going through the correspondence was that most of those who were consoling themselves with rosy visions of an early settlement of the deadlock are doomed to disappointment. As regards the Mahatma, unless Providence blesses him with longevity he also appears to be destined to depart without realising the dream of Swaraj."

"The future of India, does not appear to me as bright as all of us would like it to be.

Only a miracle can rescue us from this "slough of despondence." Let us hope that a miracle may happen in India", concluded Dr. Narang.—A. P.

RAILWAY FATALITIES

Company's Neglect

Mr. Maneklal A. Mehta, President of the Ghatkopar Residents' Association, has addressed a letter to the General Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Rly., drawing attention to the deaths of two Ghatkopar youths, who lost their lives while travelling by train, being struck by railway posts. Mr. Mehta complains that the Company, while it has engaged special officers to keep a watch on thieves of railway materials from first and second class compartments, has taken no steps to prevent fatalities like those reported above. He suggests to the company to see that no train leaves the station yard before all the doors of the carriages are closed. He also suggests that the railway posts should be removed and placed at safe distances.

RAIDS ON W. GERMANY

LONDON, July 2.

An Air Ministry 'communique' today stated: "Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in Western Germany and laid mines in enemy waters. None of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

MORE FLYING BOMBS OVER S. ENGLAND

SOUTHERN ENGLAND, July 2.

The Germans sent flying bombs over Southern England during to-day (Sunday) and last night. Damage and casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

PORTRAIT OF AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN

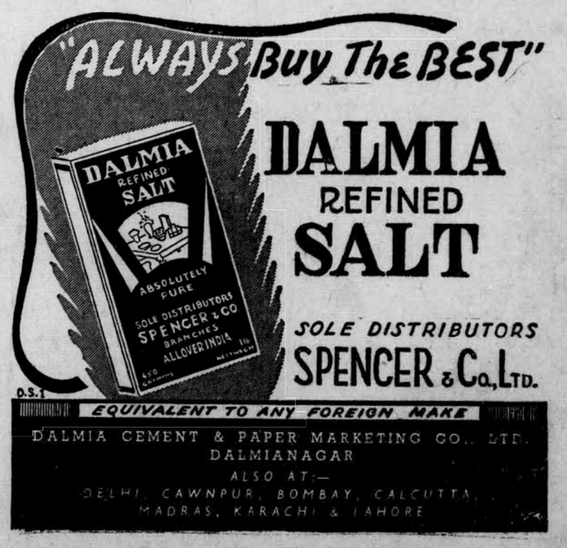
PRABHAT'S

"RAMSHASTRI"

AT CENTRAL

Daily: 4 & 10 Hindi, 1 & 7 Marathi

Advance Booking Daily 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.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SOUTH INDIANS LOSE VALUABLE POINT IN HARWOOD LEAGUE

(BY FREE LANCE.)

The South Indians, who were going on well in the First Division of the Harwood League, after their initial defeat at the hands of the Tatas, met with a second setback on Tuesday when they were held to a two goal all draw by the Royal Air Force. In the absence of Bnimrao, the spearhead of their attack, their forwards were unable to make good use of the opportunities offered to them. Their target shooting was either weak or misdirected Therefore the shots failed to serve their purpose. It must however be said to the credit of Calvert, the R.A.F. custodian, who defended his charge with consummate skill and alacrity, I wish Murthy had fed Karunakar at the left flank more often. He was practically starved in the second half, although he was left unmarked most of the time. /vor Powell, the R.A.F. right half, worked very hard indeed and was responsible for a goal on his own account.

KADIRVELU'S MISTAKE.

Kadirvelu, the South Indian custogoalie, should have stopped that long range shot from Powell. But he misjudged the flight of the ball. He also placed his charge in considerable danger two or three times by rushing out from his citadel at inopportune moments. He needs to curb his acrobatic propensities still more. Curtis, on the other hand did a lot of useful work in the Airmen's attacking line by creating openings for his colleagues. But I feel that he overdoes his roving business. Now the outcome of the draw is that the South Indians will find it extremely difficult to overtake the Embarkation Head Quarters in the long run, as the latter have gained three points over them in the race so far.

YOUNG GOANS UNLUCKY.

The Young Goans who have been showing signs of improvement in every outing, were held to a draw by the Royal Navy on Wednesday each side scoring once Territorially speaking, the rival parties had equal advantage, but the Goans had many more scoring chances than their opponents. Actually the woodwork saved the Navy twice from certain goals, Rozario was distinctly unlucky in this respect, although he had the satisfaction of booking the equaliser with a fine shot. If Referee Scott had not overlooked a glaring hand ball in the Navy's penalty area towards the end of the contest, the Goans might have gathered both the points.

UNMETHODICAL AND SELFISH PLAY.

On Thursday the G.I.P. Railway accounted for the Muslim Sports Club by three goals to one. The Railwaymen showed marked improvement in their scoring capacity, although in team-work and positional play they left much to be desired. The Muslims were also equally at fault. Unless they work out sensible cohesive methods, they cannot make much headway, even though they may put plenty of energy in their play.

10 Years For Fatal Stabbing

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee and a Special Jury)

EMPEROR

vs.

Abdullakhan Hamidullakhan ..... Accused

The accused was charged with having murdered the Irani proprietor of "Meher Restaurant" at De Lisle Road on the evening of 19th February last.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict finding the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His lordship sentenced the accused to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla and the Advocate-General instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. E. B. Ghasvalla and Mr. C. M. Trivedi defended the accused.

Jawahar State Dewan Joins Janjira State

(From Our Correspondent).

JAWAHAR STATE, June 30.

The Dewan of Jawahar State, Mr. S. T. Raja, Bar-at-Law has resigned his post to join the Dewanship of the Janjira State from July 1.

FREE THINKERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED.

At a meeting of prominent intellectuals held at Dadar on Sunday, June 11, the Free Thinkers' Association was formed with Dr. Mrs. Parikh as President and Mr. S. V. Pimpalkhare as General Secretary. The object of the Association is to defend and encourage free thinking and promote scientific outlook. The Office of the Association is at 7, Deccan Terrace, Gokhale Road, Dadar Bombay.

Arrests And Detention Of M. L C.s' A Breach Of Privileges

BANGALORE, July 1.

In the Mysore Legislative Council this evening, the President announced the report of the Committee, of privileges of the Council which by a majority opined that "Preventive arrests and detention of members of the Mysore Legislative Council under Executive Orders will constitute a breach of the privileges of the House." The report would be referred to the Government.—A. P.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT TO BUILD ANICUT

BANGALORE, July 1: It is learnt as a result of the tentative agreement reached between the Mysore and Madras Governments regarding the sharing of the Tungabadra waters, the State Government will shortly commence building an anicut across the Tunga River (which flows into the Tungabadra) at Shimoga (about 200 miles from Bangalore) thus bringing several thousand acres of arid land under cultivation. The scheme is estimated to cost several lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

Jamshedpur Farewell To Dalal

JAMSHEDPUR, June 29.

"If our present political differences are composed and a National Government comes into power, then I would regard that as a very happy day in my life and hand over the reins of office with the greatest pleasure", declared Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member-Designate, Planning and Development, Government of India at a farewell party given in his honour by Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company.—A. P.

International Business Conference

NEF YORK, July 1: Invitations were sent out to-day to business representatives in Allied and neutral countries all over the world for an International Business Conference scheduled to be held next November at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The conference will be held under the auspices of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Foreign Trade Council.—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO NAZI COMMANDER IN FINLAND.

LONDON, July 1: The German Overseas News Agency confirms that the Commander of the German army in Finland, General Dietl, has met with a fatal accident. The German announcement confined itself to a bare statement of the General's death and added no further details.

Several days ago, reliable reports from Stockholm reported that Dietl lost his life when the plane in which he was travelling crashed over Austria.—Reuter.

"DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR ROYAL NAVY."

NEW DELHI, July 1: At the request of His Excellency the Viceroy, Sunday, the 9th July 1944, is being observed in all churches as a Day of Remembrance for the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Navy and the Merchant Navy, says a press note. There will be a Special Service in the Church of the Redemption at New Delhi at 7 p.m.—A. P.

WARDHA LETTER

BAD WHEAT FLOUR FOR RATIONS

Dy. Commissioner Stops Sale

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

It may be here recalled that Wardha town is getting only 2 seers of (coarse) rice and 2 seers of wheat per head per month Juar (main foodstuff) is not supplied in control shops except 5 wards out of 21, and that too, not in this month. These articles being controlled will not be elsewhere available and so majority of labour and poor class are eating Tur-Mug-Udid and Mahua ground mixture to fill up Juar deficit. This fact was brought to the notice of the Dy. Commissioner by Mr Karandikar who argued the necessity of giving 15 seers per head per month quota by way of rationing or provisioning. But Provincial Government sanction is not yet received it is learnt. "Wheat flour was a bad stuff containing red insects and larvae, and so it should be withdrawn from control shops and wheat be sold instead" stated Mr. Karandikar to the D. C. who being convinced has ordered stopping its sale It is in the fitness of things that Government should take prompt action to supply full ration to the public.

Construction Of Cyclotron Nearing End

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The construction of a cyclotron in the University College of Science, Calcutta, is now understood to have been completed.—A. P.

Press Workers Protest Against Press Control Orders

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A meeting of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union was held this evening at Forbes' Hall to protest against the recent Government Ordinance, curtailing the quota of newsprint consumable by printing presses, periodicals etc.

Mr. Ali Sardar Jafri presided Speeches were made in which the new order was criticised as unfair. It would cause unemployment to 70 per cent of the persons working in these trades. It would also stop the spread of knowledge.

Resolutions passed at the meeting described the order as unfair and dangerous and supported the All-India Press Owners' Association in their agitation against the order.

By a resolution the meeting demanded compensation from Government for the unemployment caused to the workers.

By another resolution the meeting expressed its sense of unanimity with owners of presses, publishers and others who were carrying on agitation in the matter.

PUPPET MONARCHY FOR KOREA

WASHINGTON, July 2: Japan may set up a puppet monarchy in Korea as the stress on her Asiatic 'Empire' increases. The Japanese are reported to have already approached a number of Koreans in Japan, Korea and Manchuria with the proposal to restore the Korea monarchy patterned after Manchuria under Pu Yi and Nanking Government under Wang Cheng-Wei.—Reuter.

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue of capital, subject to the conditions that so much of the capital, as cannot in that Government's satisfied judgment be properly expended until some uncertain future date is invested in prescribed securities which will not be released until the Central Government (in consultation with the Crown representative if any Indian State interests are involved), is satisfied that the time has come to make corresponding payments for purposes which are consistent with the enforcement of any measures of control or restriction that may be in operation at the time when such release is applied for. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

PROSPECTUS

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY, AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 92 (2) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY THE 6TH DAY OF JULY, 1944 AND WILL CLOSE ON TUESDAY THE 11TH DAY OF JULY, 1944.

THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 on the 27th day of June, 1944).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL: Rupees Ten Crores (Rs. 10,00,00,000)

divided into

8,90,000 'A' Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each

1,00,000 'B' Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each

and

4,00,000 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.

Present Issue: 2,15,000/- "A" Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,15,00,000/- and 1,00,000 'B' Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000/-.

Out of the above, the Promotors and their friends have taken and subscribed for:

45,000 'A' Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 45,00,000/- and

50,000 'B' Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000.

And which shares have been allotted to them.

The Underwriters and their friends have agreed to take and subscribe for 62,500 'A' Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 62,50,000/-.

The balance of 1,07,500 'A' Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,07,50,000/- and 50,000 'B' Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000/- are offered to the public at par for subscription.

The Cumulative Preference Shares carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 5% per annum and the right in the event of winding up to preferential repayment of paid up capital and all arrears of dividend, if any, whether declared or not, but not to any participation in further profits or assets of the Company.

Subject as aforesaid the 'A' Ordinary shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right out of the profits of each year in which it shall be determined to distribute a dividend to a non-cumulative dividend for such year at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up or deemed to be paid up thereon respectively. Provided however that this clause shall not be deemed to preclude such holders from receiving dividends at a lower rate if the profits be insufficient to pay dividends at the rate of 7 per cent.

Subject as aforesaid the 'B' Ordinary shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right out of the profits of each year in which it shall be determined to distribute a dividend to a non-cumulative dividend for such year at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up or deemed to be paid up thereon respectively but shall not confer any further right to participate in the profits of the Company. Provided however that this clause shall not be deemed to preclude such holders from receiving dividends at a lower rate if the profits shall be insufficient to pay dividents at 7 per cent. In winding up the 'B' Ordinary shares shall rank as regards payment of capital next after the 'A' Ordinary shares but shall not be entitled to participate in the profits or surplus assets.

Subject as aforesaid any balance of profits which may at any time be available for distribution among the members shall be applied in payment to the holders of the 'A' Ordinary shares of a further non-cumulative dividend on the capital for the time being paid up or deemed to be paid up thereon.

The 'A' Ordinary shares will be payable as follows:—

Rs. 10/- per share on application;
Rs. 15/- per share on allotment: and the balance by 3 calls of Rs. 25/- each at an interval of not less than 2 months; the first call not to be made earlier than 2 months, after allotment.

The 'B' Ordinary shares will be payable fully on application.

The share certificates will be ready within six months after the allotment of the shares.

DIRECTORS

WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq. (Ex-officio Director & Chairman) Merchant, (Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay) Director among others of:—Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., The Premier Construction Co. Ltd., and The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

TULSIDAS KILACHAND, Esq., (Special Director) Merchant, (Apollo Street, Fort Bombay), Director among others of:—Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd., The Kesar Sugar Works Ltd., The Bank of Baroda Ltd., The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., The Premier Construction Co. Ltd., and The New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd.

DHARAMSEY MULRAJ KHATAU, Esq., Merchant, (Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay) Director among others of:—The Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. The Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., The Tata Oil Mills Ltd., and The Central Bank of India Ltd.

SIR MANILAL B. NANAVATI, Ex-Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India, (Leela, Juhu).

SIR DHANJISHAH B. COOPER, ex-Revenue & Finance Member Government of Bombay and Ex-Premier, Bombay, ("Huntworth" Satara) Director among others of:—Cooper & Co. Ltd., Cooper Engineering Ltd. and The Mysore Glass & Enamel Works Ltd.

PRANLAL DEVKARAN NANJEE, Esq., J. P., Banker (Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay) Director among others of:— Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd. The Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., and Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co. Ltd.

LALCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq. Merchant (Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay) Director among others of:— The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., Cooper Engineering Ltd., The Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd., The Air Services of India Ltd., and Aero-Auto Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS

AERO-AUTO LIMITED
Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.
THE INDIAN BANK LTD.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS

K. S. AIYAR & CO., Registered Accountants & Auditors. East & West Building, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
and
G. P. KAPADIA & CO., Humam House, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

PROSPECTUS

1. Objects of the Company:—The Company has been formed with the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association which are, inter alia, manufacturing, buying, selling, re-selling, exchanging, altering importing, improving, assembling or distributing and dealing in Motor Vehicles, packages of component parts thereof, trucks, tractors, chassis, motors, motor-cycles, cycles, buses, lorries, omnibuses engines, locomotives, turbines, tanks, ships, boats barges, launches, aeroplanes, airships, seaplanes, baloons and aircrafts of every description and other vehicles and component or motor vehicle replacement parts, tools, implements, spare parts, accessories, materials and products for the transport or conveyance of passengers, merchandise and goods of every description whether propelled or used by electricity, steam, oil vapour, gas, petroleum or any other motive or mechanical power in India or elsewhere.

2. On the termination of hostilities, Industrial machinery transport equipment and power and motor plants will be in great demand in all the industrialised countries to replace the worn-out machinery and put up motor factories and machinery. India's requirements in this direction are not likely to be easily met by her previous suppliers in Europe and America as the local demand in those countries will be very great and the prices demanded are bound to be high. The Company therefore will plan to produce some such industrial machineries, transport equipment and appliances and power and motor plants in India to meet at least a part of India's requirements.

3. The articles proposed to be manufactured by the Company which are now being imported have to pay heavily for their packing and ocean freight and an import duty before reaching the Indian consumer. With a good home market, cheap steel, comparatively cheap labour cost, a large intellectual population looking for Employment it can be safely asserted that conditions for starting the Industry are favourable in the near future in India. Expert opinion favours the view that the motor trade the Company proposes to carry on can be run at a profit and advantage to the Company.

4. By establishing these industries the Country will be able to develop her industries more speedily and help to train and equip the masses in the practical and commercial aspects of transport appliances needed for industrial life. Indian businessmen would come into close contact with modern engines and machinery, mass production methods and the progressive economic civilization. The new industry when started will give a fillip to many kindred industries which will be reflected in increased employment and extended buying power.

5. **Preliminary expenses:** It is estimated that the preliminary expenses of the Company will not exceed in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 75,000/-.

6. MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION: The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment and which in the opinion of the directors must be raised out of the proceeds of this issue in order to provide for the matters referred to in Section 101 of the Indian Companies Act, including the working capital having regard to the terms of Consent of the Central Govt. is Rs. 50,00,000/-.

7. By an Agreement dated the 28th day of June, 1944 made between the Company and the Aero-Auto Limited the latter have been appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years from the date of the registration of the Company upon the following remuneration:—

(a) A commission of 12½% per annum on the annual net profits of the Company calculated as shown below whether dividends are declared or not subject however to a minimum sum of Rs. 50,000/- per annum whether the Company makes profits or not.

(b) The said commission shall be exclusive of and shall not include any rents or any remuneration or wages which shall be payable to the Bankers, Solicitors, Engineers, Consultants, Consulting Engineers, Experts, Advisers, Managers. Secretaries, Canvassers, Commission Agents, Brokers, Dealers, Officers or Employees or other persons who may be employed by the Company or by the said Managing Agents for or on behalf of the said Company or for carrying on and conducting the business of the said Company or any travelling charges or expenses incurred by the Managing Agents and its representatives in connection with the business of the Company.

(c) Such commission shall be deemed to have commenced from the date of the Registration of the Company and shall be due and be paid to the Managing Agents as soon as the annual accounts are passed by the shareholders during the continuation of this agreement.

(d) If the Managing Agency is determined during any such year or other period the commission shall be payable on a due proportion of the profits of such year or period apportioned to the date of such determination.

Net profits for the purposes of this clause means the profits of the Company calculated after allowing for all the usual working charges interest on loans and advances repairs and outgoings depreciations as allowed by the Income-Tax authorities to the Company, bounties or subsidies received from Government or from a public body, profits by way of premium on shares sold, profits on sale proceeds of forfeited shares or profits from the sale of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company but without any deduction in respect of income-tax, corporation tax, excess profits tax, super-tax or any other or tax or duty on income or revenue or sales tax if any or for expenditure by way of interest on debentures or otherwise on capital account or on account of any sum which may be set aside in each year out of the profits for reserve or any other special fund.

Aero-Auto Limited as such Managing Agents have the right from time to time under the Aricles of Association and the Managing Agency agreement to appoint two directors of the Company, one of whom shall be Ex-Officio Director and Chairman of the Company and the other a Special Director.

8. The following contracts have been or will be entered into:—

(a) An agreement between Chrysler Corporation, Export Division of Detroit, Mich. U.S.A. of the one part and the Company of the other part:—

(b) Managing Agency Agreement dated the 28th day of June 1944 between the Company and Aero-Auto Limited appointing Aero-Auto Limited Managing Agents of the Company.

(c) Agreement dated the 28th day of June 1944 between the Company and Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd. providing for underwriting arrangement.

Copies of the said documents may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company "Construction House" Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at any time during the usual office hours on any working day.

9. INTEREST OF DIRECTORS:—Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand and Mr. D. M. Khatau are members and Mr. Lalchand Hirachand is a member and Director of Aero-Auto Limited the Managing Agents of the Company and as such are interested in the remuneration to be paid to the said company as the Managing Agents of the Company. Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee is a Director and Member and Sir Manilal B. Nanavati is a member of Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd. who have underwritten the issue and are interested accordingly.

10. The Articles of Association 'inter alia' provide as follows:—

(a) The qualification of a Director (other than Ex-Officio Director or Special Director or Debenture Director) shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000/-.

(b) The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 200/- for each meeting attended by him, railway and travelling expenses incurred on account of Company's business or for attending Board Meeting and such additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them and Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine and such further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year equally.

(c) Upon a show of hands every member entitled to vote and present in person or by an agent duly authorised under a power of attorney shall have one vote and upon a poll every member entitled to vote and present in person or by an agent duly authorised under a power of attorney or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him provided that the holders of Preference shares shall have a right to receive a copy of the Directors' Report together with the Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Reports of the Auditors and other necessary Reports but shall not have a right to be present or vote either in person or by an Agent or Proxy at any General Meeting unless Dividend shall remain unpaid for more than two years.

(d) Subject to the provisions of the Act no member shall be entitled to be present or vote at any General Meeting either personally or by proxy or attorney for any other member or be reckoned in a quorum whilst any call or other sum shall be due and payable to the Company in respect of any of the shares of such member.

(e) The Directors may in their absolute discretion decline to register any transfer of shares.

(f) No restrictions are imposed by the Articles of Association upon the Directors of the Company in respect of their powers of Management which are similar to the Regulation 71 of Table A to Companies Act, save and except the restrictions imposed upon them the proviso to Article 75 which runs as follows:—

"Provided that the Directors shall not without the sanction of the Company in general Meeting borrow any sum of money which will make the amount borrowed by the Company and outstanding at any one time exceed the amount of the issued capital for the time being of the Company, provided however no lender or other person dealing with the Company shall be concerned to see or inquire whether this limit is observed or be bound by such limit."

11. Devkaran Nanjee Investment Company, Limited, Bombay, have underwritten 1,70,000 A Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each of the present issue. In the opinion of the Directors the resources of the Underwriters are sufficient to discharge the underwriting obligations. The underwriting commission payable by the Company to the said Underwriters is three per cent on the nominal value of the said 1,70,000 'A' ordinary shares Brokerage at the rate of 8 annas per share has been agreed under the underwriting agreement to be paid by the Underwriters out of the Commission to be received by them from the Company to recognised brokers or Banks on allotments made in respect of the applications bearing the stamp of such brokers or Banks.

12. Applications for 'A' Ordinary Shares must be made in units of 5 Shares or multiples thereof in Form A accompanying this prospectus and applications for 'B' Shares must be made in units of 10 shares or multiples thereof in Form B accompanying this Prospectus or which may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or any of the Branches of its Bankers in British India and sent in accordance with the directions contained therein with a remittance of the amount payable on application to the Registered Office of the Company directly or through its Bankers or any of the branches of its Bankers in British India. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment on the shares allotted, and the balance, if any will be returned. Failure to pay any amounts due on any shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. The shares when issued will be subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, a copy of which can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during office hours, on any working day. Attached to this Prospectus and forming part of it is a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

Application will be made to the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, for permission to allow dealings in the shares of the Company

Dated this 29th day of June, 1944.

NOTE: Applications for A Ordinary shares must be made in units of Five Shares or multiples thereof.

This Form should be filled up (along with two specimen Signatures as required below) and forwarded entire with Cheque or Banker's Draft or Cash to the Company's Registered Office or to any Office of the Company's Bankers in British India.

THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED.

No.....

Form of application for 'A' Ordinary Shares.

To The Directors of
THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

Gentlemen,

I/We send herewith the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rupees Ten per share on .....'A' Ordinary shares Rs. 100/- each in the abovenamed Company and request you to allot me/us the said number of shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and Prospectus and I/We agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalment of Rupees fifteen per share on allotment. I/We also agree to pay the balance due in respect of the said shares by three calls of Rs. 25/- each as provided in the Prospectus and I/We authorise you to register me/us as holder/holders of the shares allotted to me/us hereunder.

Name in full .....
(In Block Letters)
Occupation .....
Address in full .....
.....
Date ..... 194 Signature/s .....

(Applicant's Specimen Signature) (Applicant's Specimen Signature)

.....
.....
.....

THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED.

No. .....

Receipt for amount paid on application for A Ordinary shares.

Received this .....day of 194
from .....
the sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rupees ten per share on ..... 'A' Ordinary shares of Rupees One Hundred each in the above Company.

For & on behalf of
THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED.

Rs. .....

NOTE: Applications for 'B' Ordinary shares must be made in units of Ten Shares or multiples thereof.

This Form should be filled up (along with two specimen Signatures as required below) and forwarded entire with Cheque or Banker's Draft or Cash to the Company's Registered Office or to any Office of the Company's Bankers in British India.

THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED.

No.—————

Form of application for 'B' Ordinary Shares.

To The Directors of
THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I/We send herewith the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rupees Ten per share on.....'B' Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each in the above-named Company and request you to allot me/us the said number of shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and Prospectus and I/We agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us. I/We authorise you to register me/us as holder/holders of the shares allotted to me/us hereunder.

Name in full.....
(In Block Letters)
Occupation.....
Address in full.....
.....
Date ..... 194 Signature/s .....

(Applicant's Specimen Signature) (Applicant's Specimen Signature)

.....
.....
.....

THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED.

No.....

Receipt for amount paid on application for 'B' Ordinary Shares.

Received this .....day of 194
from .....
the sum of Rs. .....being the deposit of Rupees ten per share on ..... 'B' Ordinary shares of Rupees ten each in the above Company.

For & on behalf of
THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED

Rs. .....

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

American Independence Day Celebration

PUBLIC MEETING

Dr. ANTONIO DeSILVA HIGH SCHOOL HALL,

TUESDAY, 4th July 1944, at 6 p.m.

President:

Sir BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, KT., J.P.

PROGRAMME

1. Short Speeches.
2. European and Indian Music.
3. Dances.
4. American Talkie Films on War Topics.

(By Courtesy of the United States Office of War Information.)

5. Exhibition of War Pictures.

FREE Admission Pass can be obtained from Major S. R. BAMJI, 658, Parsi Colony, Dadar and School Clerk

Children under 16 will not be admitted.

IT'S GRAND!

Director JAYANT DESAI'S New Social

MANORAMA

LEELA CHITNIS, ISHWARLAL, CHARLIE

4TH 'HOUSEFUL' WEEK

NEW WEST END

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Advance Booking 10 to 12 and 3 to 6

8TH Thundering Week

Laxmi's Remarkable Spectacle

KADAMBARI

Shanta Apte, Vanmala, Pahari

ROXY

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

Advance Booking 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6 p.m.

ZENANA SHOW on WEDNESDAY at 1-30

RANJIT'S

Bansari

CHARLIE, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM, DIXIT, URMILA

Director JAYANT DESAI

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

REGAL Air-Cooled 'Ph. 35017

At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Plans Open: Book Early (Free List Suspended)

NOW IN 46TH WEEK

PRAKASH'S RAMRAJYA

with SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB and others

Time: 3-30, 6-30 (Hindi) 9-45 (Marathi)

Fri. Sat., Sun., 12-30 (Hindi) Sun., 9-30 a.m. (Marathi)

SUPER

EVERGREEN RELEASE

MANY HIT TUNES—BEAUTIFUL DANCES

AMAR Pictures' Smash

PAIGAM

(Message)

SADHONA BOSE and SURENDRA

Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Sat. and Sun., at 1-45 p.m.

LAMINGTON

PRAKASH'S ROMANTIC STORY OF COP'S LIFE

POLICE

with PREM ADIB, RATNAMALA, JEEBAN

8TH WEEK

4, 7, & 10 p.m.

CAPITOL

Sun. Matinee 1 p. m.

EVERGREEN RELEASE

IT'S A FUN-RIOT!

ATRE PICTURES'

Sparkling Satire

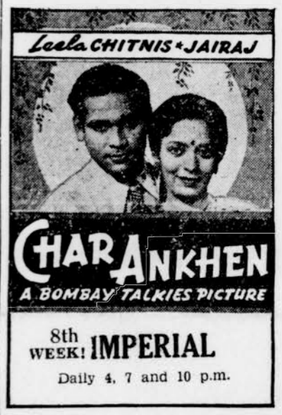
DIL-KI-BAAT

DURGA KHOTE, ISHWARLAL DIXIT, and VANMALA

Daily 4, 7 10 Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.

4th WEEK OF FUN

MINERVA



8th WEEK! IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

If due to War conditions your regular dealer is temporarily out of Sloan's Liniment, try again.

14TH WEEK OF POPULAR SUCCESS!

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

MALI

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43RD WEEK OF FAME

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Starring: JAYASHREE

Shakuntala

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun., Fri. 1-15 p.m.

SWASTIK

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 12, 2000
Muslim: Rajjab 11, 1363.
Parsi: Behman 3, 1313.
Sunrise: 7-6 a.m. Sunset 8-18 p.m
Hightide: 11-10, 22-37, Lowtide 4-18 16-58.
Municipal Corporation at 2 P.M.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

Mr. DOONGURSEE S. JOSHI—broker, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Karachi, Bombay, passed away on Friday 30-6-1944 after short illness. Uthamana ceremony will be held at Girikeny, 71 Marine Drive on Monday 3rd July 1944 at 4-45 P.M. (N.S.T.).

GANDHI RATANBEN AMRATLAL—the sister of late Mr. Gunvantlal Kapadia, Solicitor, died on Saturday, the Uthamna Ceremony will be performed to-day (Monday) at 5-45 P.M. at New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

To-day's Engagements

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY: Various speakers will express their thoughts on "American Independence Day—Federation of Nations" at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: The following classes will 'begin to-day' (Monday), French and Marathi in Elphinstone College at 6 and 6-30 P.M.; German and lectures on 'Bradley' in St. Xavier's College and Wilson College at 6-30 P.M. No classes in Radio Communication 'to-day.'

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY: The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees will be held on Tuesday, the 15th August. 15th July, is the 'last day' for receipt of applications and fees.

BOMBAY GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION'S temporary office is transferred to Shree Cutchhi Visa Oshwal Derawasi Mahajanwadi 84 Samuel St., Khadak Palla Gully Bombay 9, from 3-7-44 which please note.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE VILLAGE SANITATION FUND: Annual grants upto Rs. 150/- each, are given out of this fund for maintaining and promoting sanitation in rural areas. Institutions carrying out rural sanitary improvement work and needing financial assistance for such work should write to the Social Service League, Bombay No. 4, for application forms.

KASTURBA LIBRARY AND READING ROOM:—The opening ceremony of Kasturba Gandhi Pustakalaya was performed by Sjt. Thakkar Bapa on 1st June, at Fakland Road, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Sjt. Nagindasji T. Master, and the following were elected as office-bearers of the Executive Body for the current year:—President: Bhogilalji Choksi. Vice-Presidents: J. B. Khandelwalji, Bhanukumar Jain and Hubbalalji Sharma, Secretary: Giriraj Kishoreji. Asst. Secretaries: Bankey Lalji Gupta and Raghbir Singhji Arya, Treasurer: Dr. Babu Bhai Dhabhu

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' COURSE:—An elementary course for voluntary social workers will be conducted under auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay. It will commence on 4th July, at the League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, and will last till 9th September 1944. Those intending to join the course should register their names on or before the 4th July 1944 at the League's Head Office.

LIBRARY AT ANDHERI FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

ANDHERI, June 30.

"The population in the Bombay Suburban District", demands the same amenities as regards standard and quality of instruction in primary schools as in the City of Bombay but the teachers owing to the low scale of their pay in this District cannot afford adequately to equip themselves intellectually and hence the necessity of a Central Library for primary teachers" said Mr. M. V. Pradhan, Administrative Officer, School Board, B.S.D., Andheri, in his introductory speech, requesting Prof. V. G. Rao, Chairman, Committee of Management, District Local Board, B.S.D., to preside at the opening of the Central Library started by the School Board, Bombay Suburban District, on Wednesday last.

A contribution of Rs. 550 was sanctioned by the Committee of Management, District Local Board, B.S.D., for the Library. In the name of his father Diwan Bahadur Rao, Prof. V. G. Rao declared a donation of Rs. 120 for the above library.

The pupil Bahiru Shinde of Kurla New Mill Ward Marathi school received the Diwan Bahadur Rao Scholarship intended for the Harijan pupils.

Miss R. Reuben and Mr. Paul A Pereira made speeches regarding the utility of libraries and the work of the School Board in the cause of primary education.

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The Half-Column "By Dim"

"Charley's Aunt" at the Eros is not quite as amusing as it used to be. But the I.F.I. short, KATHAKALI, is side-splitting and blood-curdling—specially the commentary, which, I understand is done by a Wren. Mr. Ezra Mir is succeeding in doing as much harm to India as he is doing to his own reputation as director. What I particularly liked was the story of the "Mabrut" of the "Pandays" and the "Curvers" (the pronunciation is borrowed from the commentator) and the girl "Drop-dee." The "Pandays" are five brothers and one of them is called "Urgent." After which when the Commentator spoke of the Temple of Chidambaram, I thought he would say: "Chidambaram, as we all know, is the Secretary of the Journalists' Association!" If the Government of India continue to put out stuff like this, Tottenham will have to write another pamphlet on "More disturbances in India." The present series produced by Mr. Ezra Mir is enough to drive anyone nuts.

* * *

Miss Frene Talyarkhan, who was about to proceed to the U. S on a job with the U.S.O.W.I., suddenly found her passport cancelled last week. Interviewed by our UNRELIABLE correspondent the Editor of BLITZ for which Miss Talyarkhan writes, said: "It will probably lead to a diplomatic incident."

* * *

BLITZ is at the moment BLEEDING the I.F.I. Mr. Ezra Mir has already written to the Blood Bank to stand by.

* * *

FAMOUS LAST WORDS

Gent from Dash Dash Road: "I thought nitro-glycerene was a gargle."

WELCOME TO BOMBAY MEDICAL SQUADS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A meeting organised by the Bombay Students' Union, Neelum Manzil, 350, Lamington Road, at the Blavatsky Lodge to welcome 25 medical students who had been sent to Bengal for Medical Relief Work by the Bengal Medical Relief Committee of Bombay. Sjt. Prasanta Sanyal, General Secretary, of the All India Students' Federation presided. Four members of the squad narrated their experiences. They had been divided into 7 squads which worked in 5 districts. Mr. Sengupta of the Noakhali squad said that 80 p.c. of the people had been affected by malaria and food prices were steadily rising and the second famine was round the corner.

KUNZRU MEETS AFRICA SHIPPERS

The Hon'ble Pandit H. N. Kunzru was invited by Mr. Dawood Hajee Nassser, President, Africa Shippers Association to meet the Managing Committee of the Association on Saturday afternoon when a lively discussion took place on the condition of Indian Overseas generally and with particular reference to East African Indians.

Pandit Kunzru suggested the desirability of appointing the Agents of the Government of India in important colonies of the Empire.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, M.L.A. (Central) who was present by special invitation concurred with Pandit Kunzru's suggestion.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION:—Monsoon classes begin on July 3rd. Apply to Adult Education Association, (Opp. H. M. I. Dockyard), Cama Institute, Apollo Street, Fort.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH:—The Hindu Deen Daya Sangh secured the donations for their Hindu Foundling Home, Matunga, amounting to Rs. 2,271/6/8 during May, 1944.

Cricket In Bombay

An easy-going unbeaten century by J. Blackmore was the feature of the full-day cricket fixture played at the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the Gymkhana "B" team and the Teeruts Cricket Club. The Gymkhana "B" knocked up 235 including Blackmore's 100. The Teeruts Cricket Club was then skittled out only for 45. The collapse was due to the splendid bowling performances by Lees, Blackmore and Syder who giving 7, 2 and 12 runs each took 4, 3 and 2 wickets respectively.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B"

L. A. Paddon Row 31, Major G. A. Syder 1, Lt. A. K. James 39, Maj. R. E. Ingram Johnson 15, Fly. Ser. J. Blackmore (not out) 100, Fly. Lt. S. J. Wadle 13, Sj. J. E. Wren 3, J. Birtwistle 13, L. B. Green 13, B. C. Percy (not out) 0, H. E. Leco did not bat. Extras 7. Total 235.

TEERUTS CRICKET CLUB

Capt. L. Oakley 30, S. B. Deshmukh 0, Dr. P. Bokil 6, Capt. S. W. Smith 1, L. H. Baker 5 J. D. Mahajan 0, Capt. L. Gray 1, S. Bhattacharji 2, G. D. Corea 0, M. S. Gupte 0, A. J. Lobo 0. Total 45

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 1.

July	21.99
October,	21.29
December,	21.13
Middling spot,	22.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July,	22.24
October,	21.33
December,	21.14
Middling spot,	21.50

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, July 1.

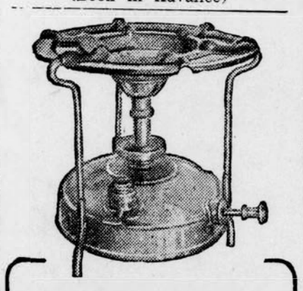
T. T. London on New York, sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2.
Madrid, official 44.00.
Montreal, sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47.
Zurich, sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4.
Stockholm, sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

6TH GREAT WEEK!—GLORIOUS Film-Biography of MAHAKAVI

RAJLAXMI'S Screen Epic KALIDAS

KRISHNA Daily 4, 7, and 10 p.m.

(Book in Advance)



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Well over twenty thousand stoves are now being used by the army and the general public throughout India. They are proving their worth and dependability. An unsolicited certificate of merit.

Heat when and where you want it.

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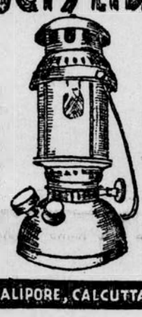

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Physically fit and educated young men are required for service in the Communications Branch of the Royal Indian Navy. On completion of their training they will become skilled telegraphists and signalmen. As their responsibilities increase, so will their pay. The excellent training they receive will equip them for a responsible job in peace time.

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EDUCATION. Matriculation or equivalent examination. Good handwriting and first-class knowledge of written English is essential.

PROSPECTS. Promotion with increased rates of pay, depends upon personal ability, good conduct and qualities of leadership. Opportunities exist for promotion to Warrant Rank with appropriate increases in pay rising from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 460/- per month.

ALLOWANCES. In addition to good pay Signalmen and Telegraphists receive:—FREE clothing, food, accommodation and expert medical attention... DEFERRED PAY... GOOD CONDUCT PAY... EXTRA DUTY ALLOWANCE...BATTA... EXPATRIATION ALLOWANCE ... ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES ... for specialized knowledge... LEAVE with FREE travel.

PENSIONS. Disability, and Family pensions and Family Gratuities are admissible immediately on entry to the R.I.N. Service Pensions are granted after 15 years service.

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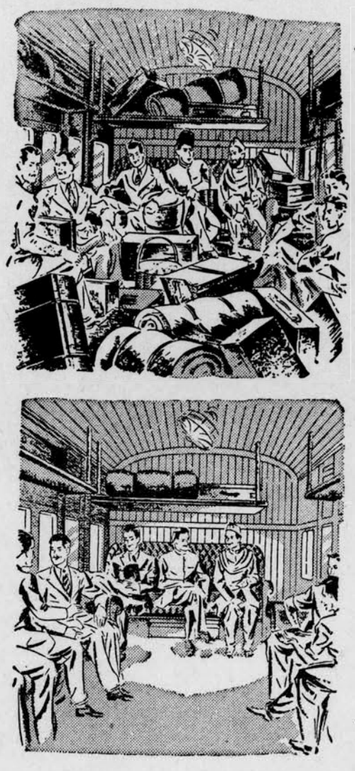
BOMBAY	Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao
NAGPUR	Assembly Rest House,
AHMEDABAD	Panch Kuva
BELGAUM	Bungalow No. 39, Old Telegrah Office
KHANDWA	Military Barracks.

APA 705



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3. Nilgiri Malbar Produce.

are requested to apply with Bank and Trade references to Dolikuka, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegram: "AVESTA."

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Our actions often contradict each other so amazingly that it seems impossible that they can have come from the same shop.
—Charron.

The Bombay Chronicle

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The publication of the correspondence between Gandhiji and Lord Wavell regarding interviews with the Congress Working Committee members adds precision to what was commonly known and confirms some significant suspicions. Gandhiji's primary request was for permission to see those members and it was only to explain the need for an interview with them that he wished to meet Lord Wavell. But the Viceroy evades this point when he says in reply: "In consideration of the radical difference in our points of view which appeared in our recent correspondence, I feel that a meeting between us at present could have no value and could only raise hopes which would be disappointed." At the proposed meeting at least Gandhiji did not offer to discuss these differences, quite naturally most radical. As a matter of fact Gandhiji has admitted the differences but because all looked up to him to do something to end the present deadlock he thought that possibly the Working Committee might suggest a way out, more helpful to Government than his own. In refusing to see Gandhiji the Viceroy has blurred this issue.

Justifying his not allowing Gandhiji to interview the Working Committee, Lord Wavell says: "I am afraid that similar considerations apply to your request to see the Working Committee. You have recently made public your adherence to the 'Quit India' resolution, which I am afraid, I do not regard as a reasonable or practical policy for the immediate future." When Gandhiji says he wants to try if the Working Committee can suggest a better basis for negotiation than the much misrepresented 'Quit India' resolution, it is neither a sensible nor straight reply to say that that resolution is not helpful and forbids an interview with the Committee. It may be that Lord Wavell fears that, if Gandhiji is allowed to interview the Committee, he may unintentionally destroy any pro-change tendencies in any members of the Committee. If so, why are others prevented from interviewing them? This has now become a crucial question. The answer commonly given is that the 'Quit India' resolution is so much in the nature of an open rebellion that, till it is withdrawn, sheer prestige forbids any interviews with its authors. This is a silly explanation, considering that there is no rebellion now and that Congress is much less responsible for the recent rebellion than for that of 1930-31 in the midst of which the Viceroy released the Working Committee and made a Pact with Gandhiji. A more satisfactory explanation seems to us to be that Britain does not want any change in the present constitution and fears that, if the Working Committee suggests a modification acceptable to all India and even to the Allies with regard to its effect on war effort, her own game of holding what is her own and of feeding Indians on promises for the future will be up. This view is strengthened by Lord Wavell's letter which puts less emphasis on prestige preventing the very resumption of negotiations than on the difficulty of bridging the difference between the standpoints of the Congress and of Britain. Whatever the motive behind it, the Viceroy's refusal to permit Gandhiji to interview him or the Working Committee has shocked many responsible Britishers. Commenting on this, Mr. James Maxton, M.P. and Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party and Editor of "New Leader", say: "We feel quite sure that within the period of another five years British statesmanship towards India will be regarded as incredibly bankrupt. The Viceroy's action takes this bankruptcy to its lowest point. It is sheer madness that any representative of the British Government should refuse to see the man most representative of India." Not many Indians need to wait for five more years to be convinced of the bankruptcy of British statesmanship.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Battle For Caen

Last week's big Second Front news should have been the capture of Cherbourg. To date it still remains the greatest success in the campaign in Normandy. But it has yielded place in importance to the developments on the other sector of the front. Almost synchronising with the final assault on Cherbourg and its capture, General Montgomery launched a strong offensive in the 'Tilly-Caen area which met with success and eventually resulted in driving a considerable salient in the Germans' vital defence line. To this development the Germans have reacted very sharply. The battle for which both sides are tensely poised, which, indeed, may already have been joined, may prove of far-reaching importance strategically. General Montgomery's move has forced Field Marshal Rundstedt at last to commit his reserves. It is reported that he has concentrated for the defence of Caen no fewer than seven armoured divisions. It means that he attaches an extremely high value to Caen and regards the battle for this communications centre as of decisive significance. Moreover, Field Marshal Rommel has now been sent to assume personal command of the operations.

Tense Situation

Thus what hangs in the balance is something bigger than the fate of a local battle. General Montgomery has so far conducted his operations in Normandy with satisfactory success. It may be assumed that the blow he has struck across the Odon was deliberately designed to force Rundstedt to bring up his available reserves and that he is well-prepared to deal with the latter's concentration of armour under Rommel himself. Apart from that Allied air power is playing, even in bad weather, a dominant part in the operations. It has already wrought considerable havoc in Rommel's rear. If, as we hope, General Montgomery smashes Rommel in the battle for Caen, he will win more than a local victory. It may well prove to be another El Alamein where General Montgomery having destroyed Rommel's armour, drove right through to Tunisia. And from Caen, Paris is not much more than a hundred miles. It is a tense situation for both sides.

Manipur Fighting

We had expected that the clearing of the Kohima-Imphal road and the relief of Imphal would mark the virtual end of the Jap invasion and that, thereafter, the progress of the Allied drive to clean up Manipur would be irresistible and rapid. This has not happened according to expectations. It is true that the ejection of the Japs from the road constitutes an important victory. And the haul of 200 Jap prisoners though achieved over a period of four months is quite significant. But, as one commentator has pointed out, this is due not so much to a demoralised change in the Jap practice of dying rather than surrendering as, in past at least, to the fact that starvation and exhaustion had made them incapable of killing themselves. Moreover, although there are now no Japs to the west of the road and few to the immediate east of it, they are still strongly established in Ukhrul to the north-east of Imphal and also to the south of the base. This latter force enjoying better communication remains sufficiently dangerous to be a threat. In fact, the A.P.I. correspondent anticipates that it may make another attempt to capture Imphal, moved by a desire to save face. But whatever inspires the Japanese, it is necessary that they should be smashed south of Imphal and also be driven out of Assam.

A Warning To Government

It is regrettable that the Government of India have taken no lesson whatsoever from the famine that overwhelmed some part or the British India provinces resulting in death due to starvation of millions. The manner in which the monsoon is progressing threatens to create another famine this year. The scarcity thus produced may very well swell to the proportion of a famine if the Government do not take prompt and drastic steps to change their imbecile policy in regard to the growing of commercial crops. Only in the Bombay presidency sane and scientific measures have been taken to ensure the maximum cultivation of food crops to meet the coming emergency by the restriction of cotton and tobacco growing to one-sixth of last year's area. This is likely to increase the food production by 1,00,000 tons. The Nizam's Government have also followed in the footsteps of the Bombay Government by compulsorily reducing the area devoted to cotton-crops.

While these two Governments have acted promptly and wisely the other Governments, notably C. P. & Berar, Punjab and Sind have completely neglected this vital issue. In C. P. and Berar the provincial government will only advise the peasants to reduce their growing of cotton. This advisory attitude is meaningless for last year the same advice was tendered and the result was that there were one million bales more of unwanted cotton. In Sind and in the Punjab absolutely no steps have been taken to devote more acreage to food-crops. In fact there is a strong rumour current to the effect that acrerage given over to the growing of cotton has been increased. If that is true then it is tantamount to sabotaging of the food programme of other provinces like Bombay.

In this crisis facing the country the bodies that should have pulled their weight in the national interest have miserably failed to do their duty. The Central Cotton Committee for instance, which is a body solely devoted to the interest of the cotton cultivator and trade has expressed that it "is not necessary" to do anything in the matter when it was approached. It is fully aware that if unwanted cotton of which there is even today an abundance is not kept out from coming in the market by being not grown at all, there will be no buyers in the market and the growers will have to sell their products far below the floors fixed by the Government by offering 'Pagri' to the buyers as already being done in Karachi. This "Pagri" is sure to result in a loss to the growers. The E.I.C.A. Ltd., has also done little to safeguard the interest of the cultivators. In fact it seems to have supported the bear-hammering of the Market by bringing the market to a virtual standstill.

It is, therefore, imperative that if a catastrophe is to be avoided in the shape of another famine ravaging the land then immediate and drastic steps must be taken by the Central Government to bring recalcitrant provinces like the Punjab and Sind into line with a wise overall food policy. Government have ample powers under the Defence Rules to do the needful. They must immediately ask for a summary reduction of all commercial plantings like cotton and tobacco in these provinces on the lines of Bombay scheme. By adopting such a measure they will be serving well not only the cotton cultivator for whom they will be ensuring a better price but the entire population of the country for whom they will be making provision for an adequate food-supply.

N. H. B.

June 21.

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS DEMAND FOR BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

The following is the continuation of Gandhiji's reply to Government pamphlet "Congress Responsibility for Disturbances of 1942-43," in the course of his letter dated 15th July, 1943, addressed to Sir Richard Tottenham, Additional Secretary, Government of India Home Department:-

26. The author has had difficulty in finding an adequate explanation for my agreement to the stationing of Allied troops in India in spite of the withdrawal of British power. If he had an open mind, there should have been no difficulty. My explanation was there. There was no occasion to doubt its sincerity unless there was positive evidence to the contrary. I have never claimed infallibility or a larger share of intellect for myself than the ordinary.

ALLEGED SECRET SOLUTION

27. The author says that no "satisfactory solution' of the difficulty raised by Rajaji, namely, that the stationing of the Allied forces, without the civil power being with the British Government, would be "reinstallation of the British Government in a worse form" was "ever made public by Mr. Gandhi." The author, therefore, suggests that "the solution was one which he (I) preferred should remain a secret"; and he proceeds to say:

'Now while the details of Gandhi's personal solution of this problem must remain a matter for speculation, an explanation which fulfils the logical requirements of the above situation immediately comes to mind. It is that, as has been shown above to be probable, Mr. Gandhi's admission of this amendment to his scheme was intended primarily as a bid for American support and secondarily as a sop to his opponents on the Working Committee, but that he envisaged, or planned to create, circumstances in which this permission would be meaningless, that is to say, circumstances in which the troops would either be forced to withdraw, or would, if they remained, be rendered ineffective.

It is difficult to characterise this suggestion. I take it that the secrecy suggested was to be secret even from the members of the Working Committee. If not they would also become conspirators with me in the fraud to be perpetrated on the Allied powers.

Amazing consequences would flow from such a fraud. Assume that the British Government has shed all power in India, that by an agreement between the free India Government and the Allied powers, their troops are stationed in India. This assumption carries with it the further assumption that the agreement has been arrived at without any pressure, violent or non-violent, and simply from the British recognition of the necessity of recognising the Independence of India.

Assume further that the secret has all this time remained buried in my bosom, and that I suddenly divulge it to the free India Government and, therefore, to the world, and they carry out my plan to frustrate the terms of the agreement, what would be the result? The Allied Powers, having all the overwhelming military strength at their disposal, would forfeit my head to themselves—which would be the least—and would further let their righteous rage descend upon the free India Government and put an end to Independence, which was won, not by my military strength, but simply by force of reason and, therefore, make it impossible, so far as they can, for India to regain such lost Independence.

I must not carry this train of thought much further. The author's suggestion, if it were true, would also conclusively prove that all of us conspirators were thinking, not of the deliverance of India from bondage or of the good of the masses, but only of our base selves.

"SECRET MOTIVE"

28. The difficulty pointed out by Rajaji and on which the writer has laid stress in order to infer 'secret motive' on my part was pointed out even more forcibly by another correspondent and I dealt with it in the issue of "Harijan" dated 19th July, 1942, pp. 232 and 233. As the whole of the article consists of questions and answers which have a bearing on the author's insinuations, I produce them without apology:—

Q. 1. If non-violent activity is neutralised by and cannot go along with armed violence in the same area, will there remain any scope for non-violent resistance to aggression in the event of India allowing foreign troops to remain on her soil and operate from here?

A. The flaw pointed out in the first question cannot be denied. I have admitted it before now. The tolerance of Allied troops by Free India is an admission of the nation's limitations. The nation as a whole has never been and never has claimed to be non-violent. What part is cannot be said with any accuracy. And what is decisive is that India has not yet demonstrated non-violence of the strong such as would be required to withstand a powerful army of invasion. If we had developed that strength we would have acquired our freedom long ago and there would be no question of any troops being stationed in India. The novelty of the demand should not be missed. It is a demand not for a transference of power from Great Britain to a Free India. For there is no party to which Britain would transfer such power. We lack the unity that gives strength.

GREAT MORAL ACT

The demand, therefore, is not based on our demonstrative strength. It is a demand made upon Britain to do the right irrespective of the capacity of the party wronged to bear the consequences of Britain's right act. Will Britain restore seized property to the victim merely because the seizure was wrong? It is none of her concern to weigh whether the victim will be able to hold possession of the restored property. Hence it is that I have been obliged to make use of the word, anarchy in this connection. This great moral act must give Britain the moral status which could ensure victory. Whether without India Britain would have reason to fight is a question I need not consider. If India is the stake and not British honour we should know. My demand then loses force but not justness.

Such being the case, my honesty and honour require me to provide for the flaw. If to ask for the withdrawal of the Allied forces means their certain defeat, my demand must be ruled out as dishonest. Force of circumstances has given rise to the demand and also to its limitations. It must be admitted, therefore, that there will be little scope for non-violent resistance of aggression, with the Allied troops operating in India as there is practically none now. For the troops are there to-day enjoying full mastery over us. Under my demand they will operate under the nation's terms.

Q. 2. If the maintenance of India's freedom is allowed to be made dependent upon armies which in the existing circumstances, will be led and controlled by Britain and America can there be a feeling of real freedom experienced by the people of India, at any rate, during the duration of the war?

A. If Britain's declaration is honest I see no reason why the presence of the troops should, in any shape or form, affect the feeling of real freedom. Did the French feel differently when during the last war the English troops were operating in France? When my master of yesterday becomes my equal and lives in my house on my own terms, surely my presence cannot detract from my freedom. Nay I may profit by his presence which I have permitted.

Q. 3. Whatever be the terms of the 'treaty', if the Anglo-American military machine is allowed to operate for the 'defence' of India, can Indians play anything but a minor and subordinate role in the defence of this country?

A. The conception in my scheme is that we do not want these troops for our defence or protection. If they left these shores we expect to manage somehow. We may put up non-violent defence. If luck favours us, the Japanese may see no reason to hold the country after the Allies have withdrawn, if they discover that they are not wanted. It is all speculation as to what can happen after withdrawal voluntary and orderly or forced.

Q. 4. Supposing the British not from any moral motive but only to gain a political and strategical advantage for the time being, agree to a 'treaty' under which they are allowed to maintain and increase their military forces in India, how can they be dislodged afterwards if they prefer to remain in possession?

A. We assume their or rather British honesty. It would be not a matter of dislodging them, it is one of their fulfiling their plighted world. If they commit breach of faith, we must have strength enough non-violent or violent to enforce fulfilment.

Q. 5. Is not the position postulated in the preceding question comparable to the position that would arise if, for instance, Subhas Babu made a treaty with Germany and Japan under which India would be declared 'independent' and the Axis forces would enter India to drive the British out?

A. Surely there is as much difference between the South Pole and the North as there is between the imagined conditions. My demand deals with the possessor; Subhas Babu will bring German troops to oust the possessors. Germany is under no obligation to deliver India from bondage. Therefore, Subhas Babu's performance can only fling India from the frying pan into the fire. I hope the distinction is clear.

Q. 6. If the Congress, as Maulana Saheb has just stated, 'considers defence as armed defence only', is there any prospect of real independence for India, in view of the fact that India simply has not got the resources 'independently' to offer effective armed resistance to a formidable aggressor? If we are to think in terms of armed defence only, can India, to mention only one thing expect to remain independent with her 4,000 miles of coast line and no navy and shipbuilding industry?

DEFENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE

A. Maulana Saheb, it is well-known, does not hold my view that any country can defend itself without force of arms. My demand is based on the view that it is possible to defend one's country non-violently.

Q. 7. What material aid could India send to China to-day, even if she were declared 'independent' by the British?

A. India at present gives such indifferent and ill-conceived aid as the Allies think desirable. Free India can send men and material that China may need. India has affinities with China being part of Asia which the Allies cannot possibly possess and exploit. Who knows that Free India may not even succeed in persuading Japan to do the right by China?

Why has the author ignored the explanation, for instance, in answers 2 and 4 which was before him? Boiled down, my explanation means that I would trust the Allies to carry out faithfully the conditions of the contract to be fulfilled by them just as I would expect them to trust the Government of Free India to carry out their part of the contract.

British withdrawal, whenever it comes, will cry with it so much honour that everything to be done thereafter by either party will be done with the greatest goodwill and utmost sincerity. I hold that this solution of the difficulty presented is perfectly comprehensible and satisfactory.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Mahatma Defines Object Of Kasturba Memorial Fund

Says Every Indian Must Put His Best Effort For Collection

PANCHGANI, July 2: Mahatma Gandhi presided at a meeting of the Trustees of the Kasturba National Memorial Fund, held in Poona on Saturday.

Addressing the Trustees in Gujarati, Gandhiji said that when he saw in the papers in the detention camp that he was appointed Chairman of the Trust he was surprised; but he reconciled himself to the position by the thought that the conception behind the proposal to make him Chairman was that he should, on his release, guide the Trustees in determining the object of the Fund and regulating its application from time to time. The belief was reinforced by the fact that the chief originator of the idea was Shri Narandas Gandhi, who had set up the practice of presenting him with a purse collected chiefly in Kathiawar for the purpose of helping the spread of the hand-spinning movement and allied activities in Kathawar. Gandhiji, however, could not shoulder the burden of attending meetings of the Trust regularly and guiding its day-to-day work. The real Chairman was Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Vice-Chairman.

OBJECT OF FUND

While the Fund was taking shape the tragic death of Kasturba came. The idea of a national memorial possessed the public, and the originator responded by combining the purse with the Memorial and merging the former in the latter. Thus the present Trust was formed. Kasturba was a simple woman devoted to village life, actually living and serving among villages. The object of the Fund was very properly the welfare of village women and children. It was well that the Trustees and the donors should know the whole of his mind on the question of the welfare of women and children in the numerous villages of India. The welfare of his conception encompassed the whole life of the women and children in the villages. It, therefore, included maternity, hygiene and the treatment of diseases and education. Education meant the basic education of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. The scope of the Fund, therefore, excluded its use in towns and cities or in education abroad or even in the Universities of India. He said that it would be readily conceded that while the sum of ruppes 75 lakhs appeared to be big for the purpose of a Memorial, it was ridiculously small for the scope he had indicated. Gandhiji said that he would be a useless Chairman and guide if the Trustees did not share his idea as to the scope of the Fund.

"TRAVESTY OF TRUTH"

Proceeding, Gandhiji said that there was talk that he had said that the collection should be confined to capitalists and that the general public need take no part in the collection. It was a travesty of truth. The principal men who could move in the matter of organising country-wide collection were behind prison-bars. He was himself disabled. He, therefore, expected his rich friends to pull their fullest weight. He could never be guilty of harbouring even the thought that the Congress and other workers should sit supine. THE MEMORIAL WAS A NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN WHICH EVERY ONE, NO MATTER WHAT HIS POLITICS, WAS EXPECTED TO PUT IN HIS BEST EFFORT. IT WOULD BE NO MEMORIAL IF THE COLLECTIONS WERE CONFINED TO CAPITALISTS. Indeed Mridulaben, who was one of the most active of workers, had come to him for guidance in the matter of collections in Gujerat.

An unwarranted but pardonable suspicion seems to have been created by the currency of the conversation he had with Dadasaheb Mavalankar who had come for discussion. Gandhiji had told him that so far as he was concerned his work should be confined to the exercise of his unrivalled influence among the moneyed men. "He is like me an ailing man", said Gandhiji. He would not like him to risk his health in doing the taxing work of house-to-house collection. That could be easily organised by the workers that are still available.

It would be a thousand pities if any one who had faith in the object of the Memorial avoided paying his quota or inducing his friends to pay theirs under the false belief that Gandhiji wishes people other than capitalists to refrain from contributing to the Memorial. Indeed, he considered it a good sign that so many millionaires of India were not deterred by any real or imaginery fear of harm from identifying themselves with the Memorial of the dead wife of a detenu condemned by the Powers-that-be. For him, the Chairman, it was a matter of gratification.

A SIGN OF NON-VIOLENCE

Mr. Gandhi said that he did count moneyed men among his friends. He knew that critics were not wanting who considered his association with moneyed men a sign of weakness unworthy of a votary of truth and non-violence. The speaker, on the other hand, considered such association as essentially a sign of his non-violence. His many friends knew well the motive for his association with them. He received money from them for his many constructive activities, some of which were also supremely humanitarian. They allowed him to put his hands into their pockets for the All-India Spinners' and Village Industries' Association and for basic education, as defined by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh and other similar causes. So far as he knew they had nothing to gain by his association with them. His contact with them took place after they had proved their success as business men. His mission was to convert capitalists not into mere friends and patrons of the millions of unemployed, but willing sharers of their goods with them.

NO POLITICAL MOVE

Further he had observed that some had doubted whether the Funds collected would not be used for political ends. He had no hesitation whatsoever in giving the assurance that he had no such idea in view. The All-India Spinners' Association and the other bodies just referred to by him, even though initiated by the Congress, had no political character about them.

This Memorial movement, Mr. Gandhi added, had been initiated not by the Congress or Congressmen, but by non-Congressmen and for a purely humanitarian purpose. In one and a higher sense no great act done by an Indian, whether politician or not, could be without political significance. He had in mind the activities of Indians in the field of literature and science and philosophy.

SCOPE OF FUND RESTRICTED

A discussion followed Mr. Gandhi's speech, and his definition of the object of the Memorial Fund was unanimously agreed to. In conformity with Gandhiji's views it was decided by the Trustees to amend the previous resolution on the definition of the aims and objects of the Fund and to restrict it to the welfare and education of women and children in the villages.

At the suggestion of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai the legal form and the preparation of a proper Trust deed were entrusted to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Mangaldas Pakvasa, K. M. Munshi and G. V. Mavlankar.—A. P.

With The 14th Army

PLAYING DOWN NEWS

By D. F. Karaka,
("Bombay Chronicle" War Correspondent)
X

The next morning the little SEAC delivery plane took me back to Headquarters. Important news awaited us here for we heard that for the first time the Japs had crossed the India-Burma border. Had there been better co-ordination in censorship that day, those war correspondents like Sharp of the B.B.C. and myself, who were at Headquarters, would not have been deprived of the chance of filing the biggest piece of news we had had for quite a long time. The fact, however, remains and forms one of the legitimate grouses of war correspondents, namely, that war correspondents sitting in Calcutta—Mankekar of Reuters and Gardiner of an Australian paper—were allowed to file 'Japs cross the India border", while we who were at the actual Headquarters of the 14th Army were held to play it down because a direct message would not pass the India censorship. It was not that the 14th Army objected to our filing that way. To the best of its ability and with the best of intentions it guided us on the attitude which would be taken on such news. Wherever the fault lay the fact remained that a war correspondent in Calcutta was able to do more than what we could, being on the spot. This was unfair and negatived the whole purpose for which we were sent out to points near and at the front. However, there is little to be said about this except that it is hoped such mistakes will not recur, for they deprive us of what is after all our means of livelihood.

* * *

Let me give an idea of what "playing down news" means. It must be borne in mind that we knew that the border had been crossed and that this fact was to be conveyed to the reader without saying it in so many words. I will analyse the message I sent on March 22, which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of March 24th, which means that it was delayed somewhere for a whole day. I began by saying: "It must be recalled that a SEAC spokesman is reported to have said in a recently published message from New Delhi that the Jap would not take things lying down. This was said as a comment on the glider operation whereby Allied troops were landed successfuly behind enemy lines somewhere on the Central Sector of the Burma front."

This paragraph establishes two things: (1) An official SEAC spokesman has said it and, therefore, must not be cut by a Censor (2) Something has happened to prove that the Jap has not taken things lying down.

Next I described the Central Sector in terms of the other sectors. "The war is being divided for the sake of simplification into three main sectors: One in the Arakan in the South; the other in the North where Stilwell is operating with his American and Chinese troops; and the third somewhere in the centre, somewhat parallel to the Chindwin River".

Then came the first hint of the Jap offensive: "To-day, according to news available here at the Headquarters of the 14th Army, the Japs appear to have in a way fulfilled the SEAC spokesman's prophecy with this difference that their offensive is directed not towards the newly landed airborne troops behind enemy lines but directed westwards."

All this long-winded rigmarole to convey to those who could read between the lines that the Jap was marching towards Imphal. But whereas one would pass the Censor, the more direct assertion would never do. And it is better to get something out to one's paper than to file a whole lot of message which would never reach their destination.

* * *

Then I went on to give a little more indication of what was happening. The message said: "It has already been reported that the Japs have crossed the Chindwin. This drive now appears to have taken more concrete shape and the important thing is the direction. This direction appears to be the main Kohima-Imphal Road which runs roughly eighty miles north to south." I had now got the direction across, but something had to be said about the crossing of the border, so I added: "The actual position of the Japanese forces from reliable information available here is estimated to be in the region of the Somra Tracts which are technically on our side of the India Burma border." Playing down with a vengeance! Technically, indeed! For a place is either on this side of the India border or it is not. Afraid lest this also might be cut by Censor, it was immediately followed by adequate padding as follows: "While on paper this Jap offensive appears to be a menace to Allied Forces, it is welcomed inasmuch as the Jap is laying himself open to attack at a spot where he can be got at and struck." In order to be honest with my readers and myself I covered up by saying: "Whether his bravado is wise or not cannot be estimated for yet a while."

Then I came to the first little reference to the fact that the war would be fought in India, the Japs having crossed the border. "There will be some fighting in these parts "and on territory hitherto uninoculated to war, unlike parts of Burma which have become immune to hard fighting on their ground." The rest of the message ran as follows: "There appears, therefore, to be some promise of contact on the eve of the monsoon. The Jap is likely to make an attempt on a comparatively larger scale than he has done for sometime, but it is equally certain that the resistance to that attempt will be in keeping with the drive. Meanwhile the heartening news reaches here that the Vultee Vengeances of Baldwin's Tactical Air Force are dishing out an awful pounding to enemy positions in the Tiddim area i.e., south of Imphal. Accodring to one report, about 200,000 pounds of bombs were unloaded on Jap positions during the last week which is more than three times the number of any previous week. The Jap seems to have stuck his neck out a long way to take the slap on his face and it will be pleasant to deliver it to him "on Indian soil." Note the casual reference to "Indian soil", as if it meant nothing at all that for the first time war had come to India proper.

* * *

Imagine our horror—Sharp's and mine—when we read the SEAC next morning and found that Gardiner and Mankekar had led off their message with the words "The Japs have crossed the India Border." And that from Calcutta—from the Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta, picking up the news from the official handout. The border of India is not crossed every day and I think I am voicing the general opinion of all war correspondents when I say that news of this importance should be better handled in the matter of its release and there ought to be some co-ordination which would not make it possible for correspondents at headquarters of the 14th Army to have to play down news which correspondents at Calcutta are allowed to play up to the full. I don't grudge for a moment these lucky correspondents their scoop, though it did make me feel that I had been cheated out of it.

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TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

PANCHGANI, July 2.

At Wai a large number of people gathered and accorded him a welcome, and he greeted them from within his car. Nearly three miles of the road from Wai to Panchgani was lined up by people from Satara District and Mahatma Gandhi's car had to proceed at a low speed to enable them to have his 'darshan'. —A. P.

* * *

Lord Wavell, India's Viceroy and Governor-General, explains his refusal to meet Gandhiji on the ground of the existence of "the radical difference in our points of view."

Gad Sir, the noble and gallant Lord is right. What could be more horrifyingly radical than India's desire to be immediately free?

* * *

His Excellency cannot, of course, shake hands with the author of "the 'Quit India' resolution, which, I am afraid, I do not regard as a reasonable or practical policy for the immediate future."

Sh—sh—let's not discuss the I's and the T's of it. There is the ubiquitous D.I.R.

* * *

GANDHI-VICEROY CORRESPONDENCE
—Anglo-Indian Headline.

This is unworthy of Anglo-India and is 'LESE VICE-MAJESTE, too. It should have been Viceroy-Gandhi correspondence. Recant and apologise, brother.

* * *

Lord Wavell in his letter has also referred to his instruction for the publication "of the whole of the political letters which were written during your detention."

After reading the correspondence in connection with the illness of Kasturba we do not wonder why the publication was confined to "political letters" only.

* * *

"Who", asks a contemporary, "can dissuade Lord Wavell from tilting at windmills?"

The answer is: that spirit of Cervantes which His Excellency must of necessity have left outside the Viceroy's House if not on the other side of Suez.

* * *

The Kasturba Memorial Fund organisation has been taken a step further towards its consolidation and progress, with the appointment of a committee to draft a Trust deed.

Which calls for another and a more peremptory warning to Hindudom by Vir Sevarkar. In fact, Vir Savarkar should now apply to the High Court for an injunction restraining the Trustees from collecting subscriptions from the Hindus.

* * *

According to a Lahore report, the Working Committee of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar has turned down the offer of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to join the Muslim League.

We are sure this is a complete distortion and misrepresentation of the situation, whatever the situation may be.

The Majlis-i-Ahrar must first prove that an offer was actually made in specific terms which were neither misunderstood nor misinterpreted by the Ahrar.

Indore To Have A Subsidised Paper

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, June 30.

It is reliably understood that the Indore Government have decided to start a semi-official daily paper from Indore. This paper would propagate in favour of the Government of Indore and the neighbouring States of Central India in the administrative and other matters and with this end in view it will oppose the people's movement for the establishment of responsible government in the States. It is further learnt in this connection that Raja Gyannath, Prime Minister of the Indore State, has, for this purpose, secured the services of a journalist from Sind; and a sum of about Rs two lacs is reported to have been sanctioned as a subsidy to be granted to this paper.

The speeches of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; Mr. S. M. Agarkar, Editor of the 'Swarajya' and other distinguished journalists of Indore and Central India-Rajputana, recently delivered at Indore in connection with the Central India States' Journalists Conference and the Indore State Civil Liberties Conference exposed the Indore Government's hostile attitude towards the Press. It was then made known to the outsiders that no newspaper, whether it be political or otherwise, could be published in the Indore State without the permission of the head of the executive and such permission is seldom granted. This is done according to the Press Act of the State enacted long before.

With this policy of suppressing the free press on the one hand, the Government has decided to encourage the anti-nationalist Press. This attitude of the Government has met with severe condemnation from public opinion in the State.

BOMBAY EXPLOSION ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, July 2.

Bombay Explosive (Compensation) Ordinance 1944 was promulgated yesterday to provide for and regulate payment of compensation for death and permanent personal disablement and damage to property due to or arising out of the explosions which occurred in the Bombay docks on April 14 last. The Ordinance came into force at once.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT MUST AMEND ORDER

POONA, July 2: A meeting of the Poona Press Owners' Association was held last evening to consider the Paper Control (Economy) Order 1944. The association was of the opinion that the order was unnecessarily drastic, and suggested that Government should suspend the order and amend the same in the light of different suggestions put forward by the association.—A. P.

INDIANS WIN IN INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

LUCKNOW, July 2: The Indians beat the Europeans in the first International Football match this evening by five goals to two.—A. P

DELHI PAPER TO CEASE PUBLICATION

NEW DELHI, July 1:—The "Swaraja", Urdu daily of Delhi, has informed the Government of India of its decision to suspend publication in view of the drastic cut in the quota of paper under the new paper control order. It has intimated the Government that unless a sufficient quota of newsprint or indigenous paper is made available to it, it would be impossible to continue publication.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Three persons were reported to have lost their lives and about fifty admitted into hospital with injuries as the result of a fire this afternoon in Uluberia, about twenty miles from Calcutta. A number of others were also slightly injured.—A. P.

MYSORE'S SURPLUS BUDGET

The "Bombay Chronicle" of June 22 news about the Mysore budget under the heading 'Mysore Government's Deficit Budget'. The heading is, likely to give a wrong impression of the Budget position. As the figures stand the Budget for the coming year anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 818.01 lakhs and a total expenditure of Rs. 816.08 lakhs, leaving a 'surplus' of Rs. 1.93 lakhs.

Important Income-Tax Judgment

30 Clear Days' Notice Must Be Given

That 30 clear days' notice (that is not less than 30 days) should be given for an assessee to submit the return of his income was the judgment delivered by the Income-tax Tribunal in the appeal preferred by Messrs. Ekbal and Co., Bombay, setting aside the assessment made upon the appellant firm. The respondent in the case is the Income-tax Officer, "B" Ward, Section 1, Bombay.

The facts of the case are:—

A notice under Section 22(2) of the Act dated 22nd July 1942, was served on the assessee on 24th August following. The notice required to furnish a return of his income in the attached form within 30 days of the receipt thereof.

The period specified in the notice expired on 23rd September 1942 without the assessee furnishing the return. It was, however, submitted on 25th November 1942, and the assessment was made under Section 23(3) of the Act.

It is contended on behalf of the assessee that the notice requiring the appellan's to make a return "within 30 days" was illegal inasmuch as Section 22(2) of the Act gives an assessee a period of not less than 30 days, that is to say, 30 clear days, from the receipt of the notices, excluding from the computation the day on which the notice is served.

BLANK SPACE NOT FILLED IN

The Department, on the other hand, contend that the notice is valid for, according to them, the period given to the assessee to furnish the return satisfied the particular requirement of Section 22(2).

The tribunal in the course of the judgment observed:—

From the office copy of the notice in the record of this case it will be seen that the blank space intended for specifying the date on or before which the return was to be submitted has not been filled in. Further the words "on or before" and the word "or" occurring before and after the blank are also scored out. So that the particular requirement regarding the furnishing of the return reads thus:—

'And to deliver to me at my office duly signed by you on behalf of the firm within 30 days of the receipt of the notice (should the former date be less than 30 days after the receipt of the notice).'

NO MEANING

The portion in the parenthesis has no meaning in the present case inasmuch as the date itself is not specified in the blank left for the purpose. So that we are left with the position that the assessee was simply asked to furnish the return within 30 days of the receipt of the notice.

The question then resolves in to whether asking the assessee to furnish a return "within 30 days" amounts to giving him "not less than 30 days" that is to say, 30 clear days, for the purpose of making his return.

Section 22(2) clearly lays down that an assessee must be given a period of "not less than 30 days" from the receipt of the notice to furnish the return of his total income. It would therefore follow that he must have 30 clear days and the 30th day must be excluded from the computation. In the present case as we have already pointed out the assessee was asked to furnish the return within 30 days. Such requirement did not amount to giving him 30 clear days for the purpose. We therefore think that the notice in this case is illegal. The fact that the assessee submitted a return later on or that it was accepted for the purpose of making the assessment does not, in our opinion, cure the defect that initially lay in the notice.

Accordingly we allow this appeal and set aside the assessment made upon the appellant firm.

C. P. M.L.A. RELEASED

NAGPUR, July 1: Mahant Laxmi Narayandas, M.L.A. Secretary, Raipur District Congress Committee who was under detention since August 1942 was released yesterday from the Seoni Jail.—United Press.

FOOTWEAR CONTROL ORDER

NEW DELHI, June 28.

The Footwear Control Order, 1944, issued in the Gazette of India extraordinary dated June 29, 1944, controls the prices of all men's and women's footwear sold in India except "made to measure" and imported footwear, the prices of which will continue to be regulated as at present under the hoarding and profiteering prevention ordinance, says a Press Note.—A. P.

Central Museum For India At Madras

MADRAS, July 1.

The establishment of a central national museum for India providing a complete conspectus for visitors and scholars of the growth of Indian civilisation during the last five thousand years or more was envisaged by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Director General of Archaeology, India, in an interview to the Associated Press to-day.

He said: "My aim is to establish closer working connection between the state service of Archaeology and the Universities and the learned societies like the Southern India Archaeological Society and through them with the educated public.—A. P.

COMMERCE SECRETARY MEETS INDIAN EXPORTERS.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Members of the Committees of the Indian Exporters Association met Mr. N. R. Pillai, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce on Friday. Mr. N. L. Kara, Chairman of the Association welcomed Mr. Pillai and introduced him to members. Several problems pertaining to exports were discussed including the proposed Government scheme for the control of textiles and yarn, price levels for exports, profit-margin for shippers, the right of shippers to resell their export goods in the local market in case they are not able to ship them for reasons beyond their control and difficulties experienced by exporters in getting their requirements from several mills which are refusing to entertain orders for export.

Mr. Kara particularly drew the attention of the Commerce Secretary to the fact that no provision for resale of export goods under special circumstances was kept in the proposed Government scheme and requested that such a provision should be inserted. Regarding the refusal on the part of several mills to entertain orders of exporters, Mr. Kara suggested on behalf of the Association that the Government should arrange with mills to reserve a reasonable percentage of their total production of cloth for purposes of export in order to meet the demands of exporters.

Mr Pillai thanked the Association and promised to consider the suggestions made by them.

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS?

Nazi Mission's Conference With Portuguese Premier

LONDON, July 1.

A German diplomatic mission of five German Foreign Office officials, described as treaty-making experts, arrived at Seville in Spain during the last week-end, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

At the same time Dr. Antonio de Oliviera Salazar, the Portuguese Premier, arrived in Seville for what was described in Lisbon as "a very important discussion."

Immediately on his return from Spain Dr. Salazar is reported to have seen the Portuguese President.

On Monday the Portuguese Ambassador, the Duke of Palmella, suddenly returned to London after a prolonged home visit followed by the Counsellor of the British Legation in Lisbon, Mr. H. L. Hopkinson. Until yesterday the German diplomats had been daily expected to arrive in Lisbon by a special plane.

The fact that they are now no longer expected suggests that such hopes as might have been placed on the mission have not materialised and that a blank was drawn in London.—Reuter.

INDIAN SCHOLARS IN IRAN ACADEMY.

TEHERAN, July 1.

Nine Indian scholars have been elected members of the Iran Academy in recognition of the cultural services they have rendered to the Persian language and literature.—Reuter.

BOMBAY EXPLOSION COMPENSATION

Claims Committee And Commissioners

NEW DELHI, July 1.

An ordinance has been issued to provide for and regulate the payment of compensation for death and permanent personal disablement and damage to property arising from the Bombay explosions of April 14. Provisions are made in the ordinance for the appointment of a Claims Committee and Claims Commissioners; and their procedure and powers are defined.

The Claims Committee may refer for the decision of the Central Government any application for compensation involving any point of special difficulty. The right is given for appeal to the Central Government against a decision of the Claims Committee. The Central Government is empowered to take the initiative in examining and modifying, under certain conditions, a decision of the Claims Committee or the Claims Commissioners.

The ordinance 'inter alia' lays down the basis of determination of proved loss and specifies property such as hoarded articles, bullion, precious metal, currency notes, in respect of which compensation shall not be payable.

Nothing in the ordinance is to prevent the recovery of compensation for death or personal injury under the Workmen's Compensation Act or under any life or accident insurance policy or under any contract or scheme providing for payment by compensation for death or personal injury or for damage to property under any marine or miscellaneous insurance policy.

Scales of compensation for death or total disablement may range from Rs. 900 for death and Rs. 1,300 for total disablement for persons whose monthly income was upto Rs. 20/- to Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 17,000 for death and total disablement respectively for persons with monthly income above Rs. 2,000/-. Compensation for partial disablement is also laid down.

Following are the members of the Claims Committee:—

Mr. A. P. Richards of the Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. C. R. Agar of the Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. J. C. Setalvad of the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. F. E. Bharucha of the Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. A. S. Chadwich of the Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd; Mr. T. K. Desai of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. M. S. Dastur of the British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. S. K. Dehlavi of the Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. V. Govindji of the Indian Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. N. Lishman of the Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. H. Mercer of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. Matharadas Dwarkadas of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. N. Ottens of the American Insurance Association; Mr. H. Pollett of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. L. Randall of the Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. W. Roberts of the Commercial Union Insurance Co. Ltd.; B. K. Setalvad of the Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Mr. N. K. Waltho of the Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd. and Captain S. E. C. White, Lloyd's Agent.

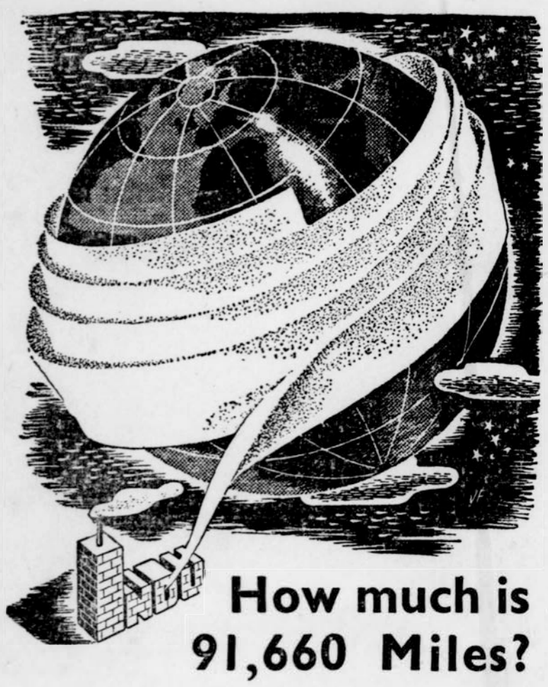
The Central Government is further pleased to nominate Mr. A. F. Richards to be the Chairman of the above Committee.

Following are appointed Claims Commissioners: Mr. Oscar H. Brown Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Rao Bahadur R. B. Patel, and Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi.—A. P.

RADHAKRISHNAN AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 1.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University arrived here this morning on a four day visit to collect funds for University. Old students of the University have already collected Rs. 60,000 from Hyderabad and Secunderabad.—A. P.



How much is 91,660 Miles?

It's nearly four times the earth's girth! To be exact, it is 3 2/3 times the circumference of the earth. All this tremendous length of cloth is produced annually by the India United Mills Limited—not to outdo the equator—but to clothe India's tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, and all the teeming population.

Today, our mills are humming with war orders. The needs of the fighting services receive first consideration. As soon as Victory is won we shall go all out to meet civilian requirements. Remember, when better cloths are woven, "INDU" will take the lead.

THE "INDU" GROUP OF MILLS:

JACOB MILLS
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MANCHESTER MILLS
TURKEY RED DYE WORKS

INDU FABRICS BOMBAY

The INDIA UNITED MILLS LTD

INDIA'S LARGEST TEXTILE GROUP
2,46,992 SPINDLES & 6,673 LOOMS
MANAGING AGENTS
MESSRS. AGARWAL & CO.,
E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH (INDU) & (NIPCO)

For daily Shave

6 O'CLOCK

RUBBERSET & STERILIZED

Manufacturers:—JOE KALYAN & CO.
Distributors for Bombay:—Messrs. EASTERN GENERAL DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION.
157/61 Princess Street

CHEVROLET TRUCKS are now obtainable as chassis or with tarpaulin-covered load bodies built by General Motors India Limited, at controlled prices, under special arrangements made by the Government of India.

ADDRESS YOUR DEMANDS TO THE PROVINCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CONTROLLER OF YOUR PROVINCE.

Due to heavy Government demands on petrol for Military vehicles, these Chevrolet controlled trucks will be released for essential requirements only, and special consideration will be given to purchasers who are prepared to operate them with an approved charcoal gas plant. Government approval of gas plants is restricted to those which have passed the gas purity and other tests. The buyer is thus protected from bad plants, while at the same time, he has a range of plants to choose from.

While producer gas is less powerful than petrol, the extent to which it prevents over-speeding, violent acceleration and consequent sudden braking, ensures a definite economy in tyres and parts replacements.

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CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • VAUXHALL • BEDFORD • G.M.C.

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Registered Head Office:
MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Authorised Capital Rs. 2,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 1,00,000

Rs. 50/- per share (fully paid-up).
Re. 1 Entrance Fee.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained under Defence of India Rule 94 A.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Some shares just ready for public subscription. First preference for readers of this paper.

Apply to:—MANGALORE JARAPPA, Esq., J.P.,
The Managing Director,
C/o. The Editor, "The Mangalorean", Alice Building,
4th Floor, 339, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Enquiries to:—
Messrs. NAHALCHAND LALOOCHAND
Baria Building, Pydhownie, BOMBAY. • Sadar Bazar DELHI

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BHARATI CENTRAL BANK LTD.

Head Office: 15, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES

Shyambazar, Barabazar, Ballyganj, College Street, Bhola, Dacca, Narayanganj, Mirkadim Faridpur, Rajbari, Kustia, Gopaldi, Comilla, Pabna, Brahmanbaria, Asansol, Gauhati, Tangla, Jorhat, Badarpur, Sylhet, Karimganj, Golaghat, Nagpur, Itwari, Raigarh, Raj-Nandgaon, Patna, Bamra, Benares, Sonarpur, Shillong & Posta (Calcutta).

ALL SORTS OF HIGHER BANKING BUSINESS ARE TRANSACTED

Managing Director: MR. N. C. DUTTA, M.A., B.L.

MUTT & JEFF—And Can You Beat It—They Promoted the Guy to Chief of Police — By BUD FISHER

BUT I TELL YOU I DIDN'T BREAK THAT WINDOW!
NEVER MIND! TELL IT TO THE JUDGE!
OH, MY HAT! THERE GOES MY HAT!
LET ME GO AFTER MY HAT!
OH, NO, YOU DON'T! IF I LET YOU GO AFTER YOUR HAT, YOU WON'T COME BACK!
YOU WAIT HERE! I'LL GO AFTER IT!
?

THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, LTD.

Paid-up Capital & Reserves Rs. 29,40,000
Head Office: MADRAS.

Branches at

Alleppey, Bombay, Bangalore, Calicut, Cannanore, Coimbatore, Devakottah, Karaikudi, Madura, Negapatam, Pudukottah, Salem, Sivaganga & Kivalur.

London & New York Agents:
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED
Bombay Office:
Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort.
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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match from Sunni-Muslims for an English-educated Muslim girl. Apply with photo to Box No. 5390 "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an educated young lady from a respectable family as a Companion to a Hindu girl. State experience and pay expected. Apply Box No. 9423, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Gardener with practical knowledge of fruit, flower and vege able growing in the mofussil. S ate experience and pay expected. Apply Box No. 9425, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Accounts Clerk. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary expected Apply Box No. 5396, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Shorthand Typist, only with legal experience should apply with testimonials Messrs. Fatell & Ezekiel, Solicitors Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road 5398

Wanted an experienced Graduate strong in English and Mathematics, must be able to join immediately. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating minimum salary acceptable, must be sent to Headmaster, Coronation High School, Mangrol, (Kathiawar) so as to reach before 15th July. 5402

Savitri Girls' Intermediate College, Ajmer—Wanted—Ladies for the posts of (1) Principal, (2) M.As. in English, Economics and History, (3) Graduates in Geography, Urdu, Mathematics and Domestic Science, (4) Music Teacher, (5) Drawing Teacher, (6) Librarian, (7) Montessori or "Happy Education" trained and (8) Physical instructress. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to the Hony. Manager, Jyoti Swarup Gupta, Advocate, 7, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. 5401

Wanted—Works Manager for a Glass Factory in Sindh. One having previous experience and having held independent charge of a Glass Factory need apply Handsome salary and good prospects for a really efficient man. Interview Proprietor in Bombay. Apply Box No. 9422, C/o "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted by a large commercial firm an experienced and honest young man trained to take charge of Inwards and Outwards Department. Apply stating qualifications, etc. to Box No. 9391, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by a Gramophone Company a young man looking for a promising career for training for the post of a Travelling Representative. Intelligence, honesty, diligence and tact are essential requirements. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to Box No. 9390, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Two Civil and One Mech.-Electr. Engineering Graduates. Pay: Rs. 145-15-450 plus D A. Rs. 50, as lecturers. Applications should reach Principal, Hewett Engineering School Lucknow, by **10th July.** 5361

Wanted Sales Department Clerk, with experience of Mill Office routine to maintain cloth and yarn sales, records, correspondence, etc., with some market knowledge preferred. Apply stating age, experience, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 5377, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED

Well experienced Bank Accounts-Clerk, knowing typing, seeks decent job. Apply Box No. 5339, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

U. P. Engineering Institute Thakurganj, Lucknow: Applications invited from I.Sc. (Maths. Phys. Chem.) candidates and Overseers of recognised Eng. Schools for Courses: A.M.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Struct. E., A.M.I Mech E., and A.M.I.E.E. Examinations Recognised by Govt. of India—Session July 1944 Competent Staff Hostel arrangements Scholarships Free Prospectus from Director. 9394

Matriculates Non-Matriculates Join Berar Dental College, Malkapur, (Buldana) Berar. Begins 4th July. For Prospectus Apply Principal. (5275)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Ladies, Leucorrhoea and other complaints Cured in short time. Trial medicine sent Free. Rewards and testimonials from prominent personalities received. Write Box No. 5366 "Bombay Chronicle"

For Chronic diseases, consult 'Ramkrishna Clinic', Vijayanagar, opposite Dadar, B. B. Station. (5117)

INVESTMENTS

Wanted a financier who can finance upto One Lakh for Military Contracts, Good Profits, please write to Box No. 5372 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Stockists applications invited for Stationery and provision. Apply M. L. Industries, Bunder Road, Karachi 9351

Wanted Agents for Hair Oil, Talcum Powder and Tooth Powder Post Box 590, Bombay. 5397

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Earn daily Rupees five. Apply remitting annas eight. Karnataka Commercial Developments & General Credit Corporation, Hubli. 5400

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Bamboo mattings and Palmyrah mattings available in large quantities. Useful for Mills Steamers, Packing and various other purposes. Apply Dollkuka, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay. (9245)

For Sale at a reasonable price, a furnished cottage, 1,500 yds. with 3 rooms, kitchen bathroom well in compound at Jhambordi. Apply Box No. 5351, 'Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

BY THE PROVINCIAL COAL CONTROLLER, BOMBAY.

It has been decided to control the distribution of Gas Coke in the Bombay City and the Bomcay Suburban District with effect from 1st July, 1944. All consumers of Gas Coke are hereby notified that they should apply by 7th July, 1944, for permits for their requirements of Gas Coke for the month of July, 1944, in the prescribed form available from the Office of the undersigned. Applications for any month's requirements should be made in the prescribed form before the 15th of the preceding month.

The dealers in Gas Coke are hereby notified that they should not sell, dispose of or remove Gas Coke except under a permit duly issued by the Provincial Coal Controller.

DECLARATION OF STOCKS

All dealers in and consumers of Gas Coke in the Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District are hereby informed that they should declare the correct stocks of Gas Coke held by them on 1ST OF EACH MONTH to this Office and should see that their stock statements are received by the undersigned on or before the 5TH OF THE MONTH. The first return relating to 1st July, 1944, should be sent to the undersigned by the 5th July, 1944.

The declaration should be furnished in the following form:—

Types of Gas Coke.* (Domestic, Industrial Rivet, Breeze etc. size)	Quantity		Address of the godown or plot where stock is kept.
	On own account	On account of other parties, if any, with details.	

*Stocks of different types of Gas Coke should be shown separately.

Non-submission of the correct stocks will be severely dealt with.

S. D. VASHIST,
Provincial Coal Controller.
9430

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA.

The Government of India have fixed by Notification No. 52-TA/44 dated 9-6-1944 under the Defence of India Rules, with effect from the 9th of June 1944, the maximum price of hydrosulphite of soda at Rs. 1-3-6 per lb. delivery f.o.r. any destination in India, in packages containing more than one hundred weight. When hydrosulphite of soda is purchased in packages containing less than one hundred weight, the following additions may be made to the above maximum price.

For packages containing		56 lbs. 2 as. 6 pies per lb
" " "		28 lbs. 4 as. per lb.
" " "	9 to	14 lbs 5 as per lb.
" " "	2 to	3 lbs. 6 as. per lb.

2. All persons are asked to report to the Textile Commissioner Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay any cases in which they have been charged a price in excess of the above on or after the 9th of June 1944.

D. A. V. COLLEGE, SHOLAPUR

Wanted DEMONSTRATORS Minimum qualification B. Sc. with Physics and Chemistry. Apply to Principal stating qualifications, pay acceptable, also whether willing to do part-time work. 9432

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES 15TH AUGUST, 1944

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on Tuesday, the 15th August, 1944. The 15th July, 1944, is the LAST DAY for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained, free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th June, 1944.
9431

NOTICE

Wanted immediately offers for Garage accommodation, maintenance, service, etc., for two cars (one Station Wagon and one Staff Car) with the possibility of a third car being added shortly. Apply for particulars regarding conditions, etc., to the Textile Commissioner, Shahibag House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 9423

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Leadsmen Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service. Some of the posts are reserved for members of the minority community. If suitable candidates from those communities are not available the posts will be treated as unreserved.

AGE:—Below 23 years on the 1st July, 1944.

PAY:—At beginning of service, Rs. 250 per mensem.

QUALIFICATIONS: Certificate of Competency as Second Mate (Foreign-going ship) essential. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed through the Training Ship "Dufferin." Last date for personal interview of candidates for selection at the office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay or Calcutta is 31st July, 1944. Full particulars available from those offices and also from the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras and Karachi (9257)

WANTED

CLERKS with office experience are required in the I.A.C.C. in the following grades:—

Rs. 1/12/- and 2/4/- per day with future prospects of rising to Rs. 3/- per day, according to ability and zeal shown, plus dearness allowance.

Applicants will be given a short course at a School opening in Poona as the Recruiting Centre for all civilian grades to be trained for employment in Ordnance Depots. After passing the course, applicants will be required to serve in or around the Poona Kirkee-Dehu Area. Students will be paid Rs. 1/8/- per day plus dearness allowance. Applicants should apply personally with educational and character certificates to the Comdt. E. T. F. Training School, S.I.A.C.C. Office, Staunton Road, Poona, near the Technical Recruiting Office.

Learn a Trade AND Earn a Wage.

We will make you an efficient Clerk. (9361)

BENGAL & ASSAM RAILWAY

Wanted for B. & A. Railway Construction Works, Duplex type Pumps, steam or Diesel engine driven, 2" to 4" delivery. Offers quoting reference 3|X|Pumps, with full details of make, type, condition and where Pumps can be inspected, to be forwarded to Dy. Controller of Stores, Construction (Eng.)—B. & A. Railway, 3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta. 9429

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTERS of following Textile Auxiliary Chemicals should apply to the undersigned on or before the 15th July, 1944, for licences to import such goods from the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Switzerland, on forms obtainable from this office:

Desizing Agents,
Scouring, Penetrating, Wetting out and Levelling Agents,
Oil and Grease Removers,
Mordanting Agents,
Emulsifying Agents,
Textile Oiling Agents (for Woollen Industry),
Solvents for Printing,
Perborate.

In addition to the particulars required in the prescribed form, the applicants should furnish

(i) evidence that they had imported any of the above Auxiliary products prior to the 2nd September, 1939;

(ii) evidence of the quantities imported of any of the above products from any country in the world during the two years ending the 31st March, 1942.

Separate applications should be submitted for each Auxiliary Chemical.

P. CHAUDHURI,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports.
NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.
Bombay, the 1st July, 1944.
(9134)

THE PURI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE that further 6400 shares of Rs. 10/- each will be issued at par for which the necessary sanction from the Central Government has been obtained under Defence of India Rule 94 A.

"It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent, the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

DIRECTORS.

1. Mahant Maharaj Sree Gadadhar Ramanuj Das of Emar Muth, Puri.
2. Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A. (Central).
3. Rai Bahadur Sadhu Charan Mahanti, Retired District & Sessions Judge.
4. Mr. Koovarji Karson Rathor, Merchant & Millowner.
5. Mr. B. N. Das, M.L.A., Advocate.
6. Mr. B. Das, M.L.A. (Central), Consulting Engineer. (Ex-Officio).

Applications for units of 50 shares will receive priority in allotment. For application forms, etc. please write to:
Chandinichauk,
Cuttack.

B. DAS & CO.,
Managing Agents
(9433)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap lead battery with dust. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing Date 17-7-1944 at 3 P.M. (N.S.T.) (9424)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

I.S.D. INSPECTION CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts:—

1. TYPISTS:—Scale of Pay:—Rs. 50-60-2-80. Typing speed not less than 40 words per minute.
2. STENO-TYPISTS:— Scale of Pay:—Rs. 50-60-2-80 plus Rs. 15/- Stenography Allowance Typing speed not less than 40 words per minute and fair knowledge of Shorthand. Previous Office experience preferred.

The starting pay of the candidates with one year's typing or clerical experience will be fixed at Rs. 60/- in the grade of Rs. 60-2-80.

Minimum educational qualification required is Matriculation. This stipulation will be relaxed in deserving cases.

The above posts carry the usual Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Government from time to time, (at present Rs. 18/- p.m.)

No travelling allowance is admissible for interview or for joining the appointment.

A few posts are reserved for Muslims and Scheduled castes and other minority communities (especially Parsees & Sikhs).

Applications in own handwriting should be submitted immediately to the Controller of Inspection I.S.D. Inspection Circle, Feltham House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, stating age, nationality, educational qualifications and Province of origin.

N. B.—The candidates are not liable for services overseas. 9435

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

In Insolvency.

NOTICE

No. 132 of 1943.

Re: Kurbanally Ismailbhai of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant residing at Jariwala Building, Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned proposes to pay 16 annas in the rupee to all the secured and unsecured creditors of the insolvent abovenamed who have proved their claims to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to lodge their affidavits of claim in the Office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded from this distribution and the undersigned will proceed to distribute the monies and wind up the above estate without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the above estate in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rents, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period the monies in the above estate will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay dated this 29th day of June, 1944.

R. S. BILIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
9417

NOTICE

Notice under Order 21, Rule 16, Code of Civil Procedure.

DISTRICT BURDWAN. COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT ASANSOL.

Title Ex. No. 122 of 1943

MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan .. Plff. D. H.

versus

KANGAL MONDAL and others ..... Defts. J. Drs.

To

Eai FATEMA BAI, natural guardian mother of minors, Md. Ismail, Abdul Aziz, Rukhia Bai, Sofia Bai and Halima Bai.

WHEREAS Mr. HEMANTA KUMAR NAG of 4, Mandeville Gardens, Calcutta, has applied for execution of decree in Title Suit No. 14 of 1935 as assignee of the same from the abovenamed decree-holder you are hereby given notice that you are to appear before this Court on the 17th day of July, 1944, either through a pleader or to send instruction to Babu Anadinath Mandal, pleader of this Court, guardian-ad-litem for the minors, to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

S. N. MITRA,
Sub-Judge.
9413

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE IN SIALKOT CITY

By order of the Official Assignee we shall sell the right, title, interest and share of the Insolvent Laldin Noordin in the house at Mohlla Loharan, Sialkot City, on Wednesday 5th July, 1944, at 3 P.M. (N.S.T.) at our rooms at 122, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF TENTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6/- per share and a BONUS of Rs. 14/- per share of Rs. 100/- for the year ended 31st December, 1943, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting held on 28th June, 1944, is made payable at the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BANGALORE CITY, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th July, 1944, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 8th June, 1944, and who have paid all dues to the Company whether in respect of the calls on their Shares, interest thereon or otherwise.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director
Bombay, 28th June, 1944. (9427)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION AT 12 NOON

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act of 1890, Mls. Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 17th July, 1944, at 12 Noon (N.S.T.) at the above place unclaimed goods including: Bags of G.N. Seeds, Cotton Seed, Castor Seed, Tilly, Kokam, Mahu Seeds, Hirda, Chillies, Turmeric, Tamarind, Books, Canes, E. W. Cases, Cotton, Poppy Seeds, Bundles of Brooms, Coir Ropes, Catachu, Slate pens, Provisions, Hosiery, Bidi Leaves, Empty Tins, Cloth, Cases of Tea, Slates, Shoes, Chappals, Electric Goods, Cycle Parts, H.H. Effects, Soap, Haberdashery, Bales of Twist, Tins of Ghee, Oil, Grease, Rosewater, Honey, Drums of Paint, Colour, Turpentine, E. I. Barrels, Casks, Basket of Bangles, Chimneys, etc., etc.

Terms—Full amount of 50% deposit and balance to be paid and delivery is to be taken on or before 26-7-1944.

BENNETT & CO

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE OF HYDERABAD CITY (DECCAN).

One Double Storeyed valuable property in Abdulla Risala Street adjacent to Osman Gunj and Nizamshahi Road, bearing Nos. 567 to 570, fetching a monthly rental of H. S. Rs. 501/- (approximately Rs. 432/- British Indian Currency) will be sold Public Auction to the highest bidder on Friday, 7th July, 1944, at 10 A.M. Standard Time.

J. MOOSA & SONS,
Govt. & Public Auctioneers,
Salar Jung Bldg., Hyderabad.-Dn.

My clean quick shave has always won a praise from the serg when I am on duty. And its velvety smoothness has always been admired by my gal when I am off duty. It is because I only use LUTZ' LUXURY SHAVING CREAM for my shave. It is made from the purest ingredients obtainable in India according to the formula used in making it in Europe. 'LUTZ' LUXURY SHAVING CREAM does not require any soap and brush.

LUTZ
LUXURY SHAVING CREAM

Selling Agents:
EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY 1.

BOMBAY'S 5,600 ELITE
Cine-Fans Declared that
20TH 'ROYAL' JEWEL
"PRATIDNYA"
Is Really WORTH-SEEING!
SEE IT TO-DAY at 4. 7. 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC
Plans Open 9 to 12

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT.

By order of the Deputy Director (Salvage & Disposals), Bombay, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will offer for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday 11-7-44 inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Port Salvage Depot at Haji Bunder Depot, G.I.P. Rly. Bombay.

Big lots of Dynamos, Electric Horns, Magnetos, Petrol Pipes and Pumps, Water pump, ball bearings, Clutch Pressure Plates, Chains, Crown and Gear Wheels, Pinions, Axle & Joint Shafts, Crank Shafts, Gear boxes, Piston, Connecting Rods, Wheel Locking Rings, Propeller Shafts, Brake Shoes Plates, Steering boxes, Spring seats, Shackles, Petrol & Oil Pipes, Motor Cycle Wheels etc., etc.

Terms: 20% deposit.

GANDHI & CO

Protect Your Goods
with
WATERPROOF PAPER
Send your inquiries to:—
WATERPROOF CORPORATION LTD.,
60, Lakshmi Bldg.,
Sir P. Mehta Rd.,
BOMBAY.
Phone: 32483.
Grams: "UNITRADE".

The UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital Rs. One Crore
Chairman: G. D. Birla Esq.
Leading House for Security & Service

TIMES have changed
A.D. 1700, or soon after, the Minute Hand made its first appearance—an indication that horology was already moving towards greater precision.
A.D. 1944
The Minute Hand is now taken for granted and modern watches would look strange indeed without one. Time is a much more important factor in our lives to-day than in the leisurely days of the early 18th Century—the hours are precious, the minutes invaluable and even seconds count for much in some of our activities. So there is an insistent need for a good watch. WEST END, for preference—they are so reliable.
Due to irregular arrivals, it may not be possible to supply all the patterns advertised, but every effort will be made to execute orders as far as our stocks permit us to do so.

The NEW CALIBRE 'G'
Nickel Silver .. .. .. Rs. 62
West End Patent Everbright Steel .. .. Rs. 71
18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 205
The NEW CALIBRE 'D-2
18-ct Solid Gold .. Rs. 189
WEST END WATCH CO
Bombay · Calcutta

89195 OPIL
PLEASE SEND 6 BOTTLES OF TONOPIL
I HAVE GAINED WEIGHT SINCE MUMMY PUT ME ON TONOPIL
Cheerioh!
ORIENTAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, BOMBAY 16
FACTORY:- MAHIM, BOMBAY CITY OFFICE: 45/47, APOLLO ST. FORT BOMBAY
MANAGING AGENTS:- VASANTLAL KANTILAL & CO., LTD.
Available at all Chemists or from:
OPIL DEPOT (Whole Sale): Fort, Mehta Building, Medows Street, 'Phone No. 32603.
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